



Australian Aide, Police 'Raid' Government Intelligence Unit

From Wire Dispatches
CANBERRA, Australia, March 16.—Australian federal police today raided the Canberra headquarters of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, the equivalent here of the CIA.

Reliable sources said the police searched ASIO files on a Yugoslav terrorist organization, Ustashi, following reports that an attempt would be made on the life of

Yugoslav Premier Dzemal Bijedic on a visit to Australia next week. Official spokesmen refused to comment, but, according to the sources, the police believed ASIO had information it refused to make available to Sen. Murphy.

Sen. Murphy first went to ASIO regional headquarters here and then went by plane to Melbourne, where ASIO has its main headquarters.

Later today, Sen. Murphy described the actions merely as visits, during which he conferred with the director-general of the security organization, Peter Barbour. However, Sen. Murphy said he was accompanied by Commonwealth police officers involved in the investigation of Croatian terrorist activities. I inspected certain files.

Meanwhile, an uproar followed the unprecedented action, as Sen. Ivor Greenwood, a former attorney general, charged that Sen. Murphy did not have the authority to make the moves.

The opposition leader, Billy Snedden of the Liberal party, claimed that confidences with Australia's allies had been endangered.

Sen. Murphy said he had been assured that precautions had been taken to insure the safety of the Yugoslav premier during the visit, from March 20 to 23.

He said that Croatian terrorist groups "were tolerated by the previous government, which even denied their existence."

"I want to make it quite clear that terrorist activities will no longer be tolerated in Australia."

There are about 300,000 Yugoslav immigrants in Australia, of whom about 50,000 are members of Croatian clubs.

Bookie Slain In One of Five Ulster Blasts

BELFAST, March 16 (AP).—There were five bombings in Northern Ireland today, with one resulting in the death of a Roman Catholic bookmaker. No other injuries were reported.

Three bombs exploded in central Belfast and another explosion wrecked a bar near the capital. Police said it was a "miracle" the four blasts did not cause any casualties.

The bookmaker, 42-year-old Larry McMahon, was killed by a bomb blast at his home in a Belfast suburb early this morning.

Two of the bombs went off in Belfast's King Street, where they were dumped from a hijacked taxi.

One destroyed a glass manufacturer's premises and another a tobacco shop. Both started fires which caused serious damage.

The other bomb in Belfast went off at a chemical merchant's offices in the dock area.

The bombed bar was the Stage Coach Inn, between Belfast and Lisburn. Two men and a girl, all armed, carried the bomb inside and fled. The bar was cleared in time to prevent casualties.

The murder of Mr. McMahon has been labelled a "ring-and-run" killing. The bell on his front door was rung, and as he opened it, a bomb, which had been placed on the steps, exploded, police said.

A Roman Catholic priest in Belfast, Father Aquinas, whose church is in the Andersonstown district, publicly attacked the illegal Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, which is active in the area.

Father Aquinas, in an open letter to the IRA which was published by Belfast newspapers, told the guerrillas: "The people have rejected you."

He said the Provisionals have intimidated Catholics in order to get their support. He said of the Provisionals: "Tragically, they appear to have lost all sense of right and wrong."

3 Church Groups In U.S. Condemn Ulster Arms Aid

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NTT).—The executive heads of three American religious organizations yesterday urged an end to contributions for "those who support violence in Northern Ireland, saying that it is a 'very special scandal when people fight and kill one another in the name of religion.'"

The nationwide appeal, made at the urging of Catholic and Protestant leaders in Ireland, said that the words "peace," "justice" and "freedom" are used to collect funds not only for humanitarian reasons but also "for the purchase of bombs and bullets."

The statement urged that all financial support be limited to organizations which will see that the funds go "for the building of a just and compassionate society in Northern Ireland."

The three religious leaders issuing the appeal were the Rev. James S. Rausch of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Dr. R. H. Edwin Espy of the National Council of Churches and Rabbi Henry S. Siegelman of the Synagogue Council of America.

Cigarette Haul Seized in France

BORDEAUX, March 16 (Reuters).—Police yesterday seized nine million contraband American cigarettes worth \$365,000 in an isolated farmhouse near here. They said it was the biggest such haul in France in more than 25 years.

Sources said the farm was probably just a staging point for trafficking abroad, since there is no such trade in France now for such goods. The cigarettes were believed to have been smuggled into France by sea.

A French couple of Spanish origin was detained at the farm, but police said they were probably only caretakers.

U.S. Rejects 3 Proposals on Panama Canal

PANAMA CITY, March 16.—The United States tonight rejected three draft resolutions circulating among United Nations Security Council members here on the future of the Panama Canal Zone.

"I would suggest the authors go back to the drawing board," a member of the U.S. delegation told reporters.

These resolutions involve the crucial question of how far the United Nations may intervene in relations between sovereign states.

32 POWs Freed by Viet Cong Arrive at Philippines Base

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, the Philippines, March 16 (AP).—The Viet Cong released 32 more American prisoners of war today and the senior officer in the group thanked President Nixon for ordering the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong last December.

Air Force Col. Theodore W. Guy of Tucson, Ariz., told a welcoming crowd here that he had no doubts that the heavy bombing of North Vietnam's two main ci-

ties helped hasten the end of the war.

"We are grateful that we had a president that made those decisions," Col. Guy, 43, said. He was captured when his Phantom fighter-bomber was downed during a mission over Laos on March 22, 1968.

"Dignity, honor and love of country are three things that most of us treasure and thought of for many years," Col. Guy said. "On behalf of the men in this group, I would like to thank the President of the United States, Mr. Nixon, for bringing us home with this dignity and honor."

Cheered by Crowd
His words were in sharp contrast to anti-war and anti-military statements attributed to a dozen of the men in the group by Communist broadcasts since 1968.

However, all came off the plane smartly, saluted the colors and were cheered by the crowd.

An Air Force hospital plane brought Col. Guy, 26 other military prisoners and five civilians from Hanoi. At Clark, they joined 108 POWs released by North Vietnam on Wednesday and two Vietnamese warblers freed by China yesterday. The men released today were captured by the Viet Cong.

The men freed Wednesday will begin leaving for the United States tomorrow and most of the 142 freed this week are expected to be home early next week.

Among those freed today was the longest-held of the war, Maj. Floyd J. Thompson, 39, of Hudson, Mass., who was captured on March 25, 1964, and Philip W. Manhard, 51, of the State Department, the senior U.S. civilian captured during the war.

Maj. Thompson, a member of the Special Forces, followed Col. Guy off the plane wearing a new green beret given him by a member of the plane's crew. "They're going to have to fight like hell to get this off my head this time," he said.

Like the POWs released earlier, the men today were pale and underweight, but doctors on the flight said none of them was ill.

They saluted or shook hands with U.S. Ambassador Henry A. Byroade, Adm. Noel Gayler, commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, and Lt. Gen. William C. Moore Jr., commander of the 13th Air Force.

439 Have Been Freed
The latest returns brought the total number of Americans released by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong since the cease-fire Jan. 23 to 439. One hundred and forty servicemen and seven civilians in Communist hands are to be freed by March 28, the 60-day deadline set by the peace agreement.

One of the biggest cheers from the crowd went to Army Sgt. Ronald L. Ridgeway, 23, of Houston, Texas, who had been reported killed at Khe Sanh. The Army shipped home remains believed to be his and his mother did not learn he was alive until Hanoi handed over the POW list at the end of January.

Mr. Manhard got a special greeting from Ambassador Byroade, who held him by the arm for almost a minute as they talked. Charles T. Cross, another State Department official and a friend of Mr. Manhard, also was on hand to escort him home.

Mr. Manhard was kept separate from other prisoners for several years after his capture, said another of his State Department escorts, Francis X. Ready, of the Manila embassy. Mr. Manhard was captured Jan. 31, 1963, in Hue during the Communist Tet offensive.

French Air Strike Is Extended Again

PARIS, March 16 (UPI).—Civilian air traffic controllers voted today to extend their three-week-old strike to Monday, airport authorities said.

The controllers' union said that it would hold another vote Monday on whether to continue the strike for higher wages and the right to strike, or to return to work.

Only Airport authorities said that 33 planes took off or landed today; usually there are 600. Military controllers have guided traffic over French territory during the strike.



HOME AGAIN—Maj. Floyd J. Thompson, the longest held American prisoner of war in North Vietnam, is given a welcoming handshake after his arrival at Clark Air Base in the Philippines Friday by Adm. Noel Gayler.

Thieu Urges Canada to Stay in ICCS Admits Difficulties In Talk With Sharp

SAIGON, March 16 (NTT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu strongly urged Canada today to remain member of the International Commission for Control and Supervision despite difficulties the four-nation commission has encountered.

Mr. Thieu made his plea at a half-hour meeting with Mitchell Sharp, Canadian external affairs minister, who is on a three-day visit to South Vietnam, Laos and North Vietnam.

Mr. Sharp told reporters later that the president recognized the "difficulties" but asked that Canada stay on the commission because, if it pulled out, the supervisory group would be less effective.

Canada joined the commission Jan. 27 for an initial period of 60 days, and Mr. Sharp's visit here is to enable him to assess the results. He has said that Canada will not remain a member of the group unless it has grounds to believe that the commission can function effectively.

Limited Success
He has frequently expressed disappointment at the limited success the commission has had so far in investigating and reporting on true violations.

Asked whether he would say that Mr. Thieu had applied "strong pressure" for Canada to stay on, Mr. Sharp replied that Mr. Thieu had certainly made "strong urgings."

He said the pleas of Mr. Thieu and other world leaders who have pressed Canada not to withdraw from the commission will be taken into account by the Ottawa government.

However, Mr. Sharp said he had made it clear to both Mr. Thieu and South Vietnamese Premier Tran Thien Kham, with whom he conferred earlier today, that "we had by no means made up our minds to stay."

The other commission members are Hungary, Indonesia and Poland.

The Canadian foreign minister added that one of his main impressions from talking to the president was that Mr. Thieu was determined to "proceed immediately" with elections in South Vietnam.

Al Ahram Assails U.S. Plan to Sell Israel More Jets

CAIRO, March 16 (UPI).—Egypt considers the reported American decision to supply Israel with additional warplanes a "clear abatement" of the Jewish state's commitment to launch more aggressions against the Arabs, the semi-official Al Ahram newspaper said today.

In a front-page story, the newspaper indicated that Egypt was angered because the American-Israeli deal followed a visit last month by presidential adviser Hafez Ismail to Washington.

"Cairo holds that the deal has serious significance," Al Ahram said.

Zayyat in Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 16 (Reuters).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Hassan al-Zayyat, carrying Cairo's diplomatic peace offensive to Asian capitals, tonight called on President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan.

He arrived in Pakistan with a four-member delegation earlier today from China. Previously, he had visited India.

Cambodia Town Attacked

PENOM PENE, March 16 (Reuters).—Communist forces today attacked the fringes of the isolated provincial capital of Takeo in southern Cambodia, the military command reported.

The first attack early this morning was repulsed from the capital. The command said its troops killed 30 Communist soldiers.

Brazil's Bishops Challenge Regime on Rights

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 16 (AP).—Brazil's Roman Catholic bishops have challenged the military-run government here to raise living standards and stop political repression in Latin America's biggest country.

The bishops took their unusually strong stand in a wide-ranging document concerning the state of human rights in Brazil. The declaration touched on the government's repression of labor unions and women's rights to primitive Indians in the Amazon jungle. It was drawn up at a closed-door national meeting last month but not released until now.

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Conflict has been simmering between the church and the government in Brazil ever since the armed forces overthrew a left-leaning civilian administration in 1964. Several priests and nuns have been arrested and convicted of anti-government subversion, and one bishop was indicted on charges of aiding leftist guerrillas. The current regime has promoted economic progress but has done away with many basic civil rights.

The bishops' declaration specifically said the church should actively see that the following rights are respected "so an increasing number of Brazilians may enjoy their benefits."

• The right to physical protection "in view of excessive repression."

• The right to political participation "which is especially denied to the opposition party."

• The right of association, "especially regarding labor union freedom."

The bishops also said every diocese in Brazil should have a "public opinion department" to

Critics of U.S. Shunned Camp Life 8 Freed POWs Clashed With Others on War

By Seymour M. Hersh
WASHINGTON, March 16 (NTT).—At least eight of the enlisted men who returned today from Hanoi are known to be bitter critics of the Vietnam war whose refusal to participate in organized camp life in North Vietnam provoked deep hostility among their fellow prisoners, according to military sources.

The eight formed what a top-ranking officer described as "the peace committee" in North Vietnam and refused all orders given by senior officers of the highly organized prison camps.

Military sources said that they expected court-martial charges to be filed by some returning officers against the men as soon as the remaining prisoners are freed. March 28 is the end of the time limit set for such returns by the Vietnam peace agreement. Under the Military Code of Con-

duct, any officer or enlisted man can file charges against a colleague.

The eight enlisted men, the sources said, had been captured in South Vietnam but then were marched north to a separate camp near Hanoi some time in 1970. All of the 27 military men who returned today had been captured in the South.

Message to Congress
At various times, as many as 15 enlisted men and officers captured in the South signed an anti-war statement. The most notable of the statements was a message to Congress in June 1972, urging the legislators to "exercise your constitutional power to force the administration to return to Paris to negotiate an end to the war."

Many of the returning pilots, however, are known to be especially furious at the eight members of the "peace committee" whose anti-war messages were harsh in tone.

In July, 1971, for example, according to a broadcast on Hanoi radio, Army Spec. Michael P. Branch described himself as a deserter and said: "I have dissociated myself from the military. I have left it upon myself to decide, and I over to the side of the 50 Vietnamese people on May 1968." Army officials said Spec. Branch, of High Heights, Ky., had been captured by the Viet Cong in May, 1968.

Other messages broadcast in Hanoi and reportedly made Spec. Branch called on American troops fighting in the South to desert their units and to "fuse combat and just blotch all your operations."

Pentagon sources said that anti-war enlisted men had "arrested shared quarters at various times with some of the pilots who were shot down and captured in the North. The pilots, in of them, send officers, and they are directly clashed with them."

"The GIs were advised to 'sit it off,' an officer said, 'so that they had refused. Any source said that at least one officer attempted to pull rank on the enlisted men—they did not take to it.'"

One officer noted that eight men were trouble makers "before they got to there," meaning in the prison camps. "In prison, he said, 'they seen fraternizing with guards. Some of them were even taking out of camp to take to Hanoi,' he said."

He further accused some of the enlisted men who lived with prisoners of "giving away camp secrets," such as cell how prisoners maintained communications among themselves.

The military concern over status of the eight men and the possibility that they stage some kind of an anti-demonstration during their return to the United States, he said, was "a heavy cable in the middle of the week between the Pentagon and the Air Force Base in the Philippines, the prisoners' first after Vietnam. A senior official said during an interview "these men intend to try to ship before they get back to Hanoi. He did not supply remark or offer any basis."

Other government sources, access to the debating of returning prisoners, far less concerned about eight.

One official confirmed that there is hard feeling between pilots and some of the enlisted men, "so the information about these few thus far has come from the turned officers, whom he accused as one-sided source."

"None of them are officers, some of them are black," official added, referring to anti-war soldiers, "so the going after them."

He accused some of the turned pilots and many a Pentagon officials of "look blood" in connection with the eight.

Uganda Issues Military Alert

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 16 (AP).—Uganda's Defense Force has canceled all leave for 54 pilots and military manders, the radio 1. U said last night.

The radio, quoting a government spokesman, gave no reason for the alert but said Ugandans had been arrested in neighboring Tanzania on espionage charges. It viewed this action "very seriously."

Tanzania last week announced the arrest of 54 Ugandans in Tanzania and said they were tried on charges of spying. President Idi Amin's regime

5 Chinese, Drugs Seized

AMSTERDAM, March 16 (UPI).—Police arrested five men from Hong Kong who arrived at a hotel with 15 of high-quality heroin in their possession, police spokesman said. The heroin was valued at \$170,000.

France Reported Delaying A-Tests Until Mid-May

PARIS, March 16 (Reuters).—France's nuclear tests in the South Pacific are being put back this year to give the government more time to reassure countries concerned about the blasts, French sources said here today.

They reported that the tests, originally planned to start in late April or early May, would now begin in mid-May or even later.

President Georges Pompidou is trying to lessen apprehensions about the tests, particularly in Australia and New Zealand, according to the sources. He has asked Australia and New Zealand to send senior cabinet ministers to Paris to discuss the tests.

The sources said Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, after an exchange of notes with the French government, had accepted the invitation to send a minister here in April.

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aided by Senate Democrats

Move to Oppose Vigorously to Cut Troops Abroad

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The White House said it will vigorously oppose by Senate Democrats to reduction in U.S. forces abroad and other places.

Secretary Ronald L. Reagan said unilateral reductions in force levels would be "not in the best interest of the United States."

Senate Democrats have called for a "re-evaluation of the role of the United States in the world."

Senators in Helsinki recess April 6 Three Weeks

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New London Bridge is 1,000 feet long, has six traffic lanes, two supporting piers.

Elizabeth II Opens London Bridge III

LONDON, March 16 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth today opened the new London Bridge to replace the one now in the American desert.

"I have seen it from the best vantage point, the water," the queen said of the new \$25-million bridge. "I am glad to report that it shows no sign of falling down."

Despite the resplendent ceremonial, the queen was as heavily guarded as at any time in her reign. Before the queen

were pikemen and musketeers in medieval armor. Over her shoulder two police helicopters hovered.

After declaring the bridge open and unveiling a plaque, the queen walked among her people for most of the bridge's length, stopping often for a few words with flag-waving children or old people behind triple lines of steel barriers.

Men with radio speakers in their lapels, watched every move. There were no incidents.

morning," the queen said, "as did my ancestor, King William IV, when he opened the previous bridge in 1831."

It was this bridge that was bought by an American company in 1968 and dismantled and shipped, stone by stone, to be put across a branch of the lower Colorado River in Arizona.

Before the previous span was opened, a third bridge bore the name, Old London Bridge was begun in 1176 and stood for more than 600 years.

Some Were Held for 4 Years

27 Farm 'Slaves' Are Set Free in Florida

MIAMI, March 16 (Reuters)—Police raided a farm labor camp 40 miles south of Miami yesterday and freed 27 workers who told them they had been held in virtual slavery, some for as long as four years.

Two men were arrested—Joe Brown, 35, a farm-labor contractor, and Lafayette Matthews, 37, an employee at the camp. He

was described by police as a "guard." Both are blacks.

Mr. Brown was arrested while sitting in his limousine with a satchel containing \$43,000 in cash at his side.

Both men were held in \$50,000 bail, which Mr. Brown met later by pledging the considerable property he owns in the area.

Mr. Matthews remained in jail.

The workers included 25 black men, one black woman and one white man. They said the contractor, who has been charged with false imprisonment, would withhold all but \$2 or \$3 of their weekly pay, which was supposed to amount to as much as \$100, for picking and planting to-matoes.

They said Mr. Brown charged them \$1.50 a day for food, \$1.50 for a bottle of cheap wine and about \$30 a week for rent.

Aged 13 to 68

The freed workers range in age from a 13-year-old boy, said to have served as Mr. Brown's "house boy," to a 68-year-old man. The boy's mother was the only woman among the workers.

The false imprisonment charge was described by authorities as based on the only Florida law covering conditions of peonage.

The workers said Mr. Brown employed as many as four armed guards to prevent their escape.

Joe Williams, 55, one of those released, said that when an old man called "King" tried to escape he was caught and Mr. Brown "came in and slapped him on the head."

"The poor bastard was holding his head, crying like a baby," Mr. Williams said. Mr. Brown "was holding a gun on him with one hand and slapping him around the head with the other." He said "King" later did escape.

Other Camps

Police said Mr. Brown was also contractor for about 175 other workers who live in other camps under better conditions. The money he had with him when arrested in his television-equipped Cadillac was "wages for his crew," his attorney said.

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Gonorrhea Incidence Sets Record in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The incidence of gonorrhea in the United States in fiscal 1972 was the highest recorded since the U.S. Public Health Service began keeping VD statistics in 1919, it was announced yesterday.

The American Social Health Association said that figures supplied by state public health departments showed a total of 718,401 gonorrhea cases—up 15 percent from the 624,371 cases reported for 1971.

Stennis Cites Recovery

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., who was seriously wounded by a bullet in the chest in January, said yesterday that his doctors have told him that he is well on the way to full recovery. Three fourths were charged Tuesday in connection with the shooting.

First of Dozen Measures to Be Repassed

Congress Sends Nixon Bill He Vetoed in '72

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—Congress yesterday sent to the White House the first of more than a dozen bills which President Nixon pocket-vetoed last year and is expected to veto again as fast as Congress repasses them.

The measure would extend and enlarge the vocational program of training the physically handicapped for jobs. It would authorize spending \$2.8 billion during the next three years. This is \$800 million below the amount provided in the vetoed bill, but nearly \$300 million above the figure desired by the administration.

The White House has listed this bill as one Mr. Nixon will veto. The question then would be whether the Democratic Congress can muster the two-thirds vote required to override a veto. Democratic leaders believe they can and this is why it was the first of the vetoed bills to be repassed. Both houses passed it with considerably more than two-thirds support.

Rep. John Brademas, D. Ind., House manager of the bill, said he did not believe that any congressman "would want to vote against the crippled more than once in a session."

In other congressional action yesterday:

The House passed, 378 to 108, a toned-down version of the public works and economic development bill that Mr. Nixon also vetoed last year and is expected to veto again. The veto sending the bill to the Senate was more than enough to override a veto.

The bill would authorize \$1.2 billion for a one-year extension of a program that helps economically depressed communities provide public works and other improvements to attract industry. Mr. Nixon wants to phase out the program. He has said that it duplicates other efforts.

The House Agriculture Committee approved a compromise bill that would continue the 2 percent loan program for rural electric cooperatives if they serve sparsely settled areas. This position between the administration's decision to switch to 5 percent loans and the Senate's insistence on keeping the 2 percent program intact without the committee's restriction is not satisfactory to the administration, Republicans said.

Congress also sent the President a spending bill that probably will not be vetoed. It specifies that if the Agriculture Department does not buy food with all the school lunch money appropriated this year, it should hand out the aid to school districts in cash. The administration did not want the bill but said it planned to spend all the money anyway.

The Senate gave final approval to a three-year \$18-billion highway bill which would allow cities and states to use some

federal road money to buy buses and build subways. The vote was 77 to 5.

The battle over using road money for rail transit now shifts to the House, where the "highway" Public Works Committee, headed by Rep. John A.

Blainik, D. Minn., starts hearings next week. Stiff opposition is expected in the House to the administration-backed amendment, pushed successfully in the Senate by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine, and Sen. Howard Baker, R. Tenn.

Ribicoff Finds No Substance To Nader Charges Against GM

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—A two-year study has found no proof of Ralph Nader's charges that General Motors misled Congress about the safety of 1960-1963 Corvairs cars, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn., said yesterday.

Two aides to the Connecticut Democrat said in the study that GM had fulfilled its "corporate responsibility" in developing and producing the early Chevrolet Corvairs, since it believed their handling and stability made them "reasonably safe for driving on American roads."

Sen. Ribicoff said Mr. Nader at first declined to read the report. But the senator said the consumer advocate later changed his mind and said he would look at it during the weekend.

Sen. Ribicoff ordered the investigation after Mr. Nader complained that GM executives had given misleading testimony to the Senate Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization at a hearing in 1968.

In the 30,000-word report, the aides said that Mr. Nader's criticism of GM and the early Corvairs was made "in good faith," and that there were "some defects" in GM's exercise of corporate responsibility.

"However," the aides said, "we believe the clear preponderance of the evidence, much of which was unavailable to Mr. Nader, is on the other side."

Mr. Nader, in a book entitled "Unsafe at Any Speed," asserted that the Corvair was more susceptible to rolling over than most other cars.

Car No Longer Made

The Corvair is no longer being manufactured by GM but is the subject of 30 pending lawsuits brought against the company, involving \$40 million in requested damages.

The 30,000-word Ribicoff report was the result of a 1970 letter from Mr. Nader to the subcommittee.

New U.S. Tax Chief

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—A Cincinnati lawyer, Donald C. Alexander, 51, is being nominated to succeed Johnnie M. Walters as commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, Treasury sources said today. The White House announced today the resignation of Mr. Walters, 53, a lawyer from Greenville, S.C., who has headed the tax agency since 1971.

committee charging that GM had misled the panel in 1968 when Mr. Nader first charged that the Corvair was dangerous.

In the course of its investigation of Mr. Nader's charges, the subcommittee said the handling characteristics of the Corvair and other cars could be affected by the tires put on the vehicles.

As a result of the staff's finding that tires could affect the handling of cars, Sen. Ribicoff called for an international conference of tires and car makers to improve the safety performance of replacement tires.

Favoritism Charge

In a letter to Sen. Ribicoff, dated March 13, Mr. Nader said the two-year investigation of his charges by the subcommittee staff was a highly secret affair that had given preferential treatment to General Motors.

Mr. Nader said that his position had always been that there should be committee hearings on his charges held in a public forum.

Following release of the report, Sen. Ribicoff said that, because of the finding that the subcommittee had not been misled, he was planning no further hearings on the Corvair matter—ending the controversy involving his panel that started in 1968.

Sen. Ribicoff said he will insert the entire report in the Congressional Record Tuesday, along with comments being prepared by Mr. Nader.

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Washington Gets Report on Talks With S.D. Indians

PINE RIDGE, S.D., March 16 (UPI)—The chief government negotiator trying to end the Indian occupation of Wounded Knee suddenly left for Washington yesterday to confer with officials of the Justice and Interior Departments.

The trip by Harrington Wood, an assistant attorney general, indicated that U.S. officials were making more quickly to resolve the impasse that has existed since Feb. 27, when armed Indians occupied the village where the Indians fought their last battle with the Army.

An Interior Department spokesman refused to discuss the purpose of the trip, but he said that Mr. Wood "expressed the feeling that a first-hand report of his meeting with members of the group occupying Wounded Knee would be beneficial in reaching an equitable solution."

The move came as a government blockade was eased to allow medical supplies and food to be taken in to the estimated 300 Indians occupying the area. Officers of the Community Relations Service of the Justice Department and officials of the National Council of Churches took in the supplies and reported that no emergency conditions existed in the village.

2 States Reverse Equal-Rights Vote

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Connecticut reversed itself yesterday and ratified the equal-rights amendment, while Nebraska, in another reversal, withdrew its ratification.

Twenty-eight states have ratified the amendment, which guarantees equal rights for women. Thirty-eight states must ratify it before it becomes law.

The Connecticut Senate voted 27-9 to ratify the amendment, the House having approved it, 99-47, last week.

The Legislature rejected the amendment last year. Nebraska withdrew ratification by a 21-17 vote of its unicameral legislature.

Thousands of Fish Off Florida Die After Mysterious Dance of Death

MIAMI, March 16 (AP)—Thousands of dead fish surfaced in Biscayne Bay yesterday, succumbing after a death dance that is baffling scientists.

Fearing that whatever is causing the fish to die may also harm humans, Florida State Marine Patrol officers have sealed off a 100-square-mile portion of Biscayne Bay to prevent swimming, fishing and water sports in the area.

Wyn Nystrom, the chief chemist for the Dade County Pollution Control Board, said he flew over the area and saw patches of dead fish dotting the bay and adjoining canals.

"Dancing and Twirling"

Mr. Nystrom said he saw thousands more "dancing and twirling in the water."

He said marine scientists have ruled out pollution as the cause of the fish kill.

"It seems to be a type of mother nature disease. So far, we've been unable to pinpoint the cause," he said.

Roman Magazine Charges Confessionals Were Bugged

ROME, March 16 (Reuters)—Already bewildered by a national telephone tapping scandal, Italians learned today that even someone besides their confessors may be listening to their church confessions.

A group of journalists has been making tape-recordings in confessional booths in Roman Catholic churches, the Rome weekly magazine L'Espresso revealed.

The Vatican immediately reacted with a bitter protest, for the secret of the confessional is one of the most sacred trusts of the Catholic Church.

L'Espresso said that two journalists had taped 632 confessions and planned to publish the texts of 112 of them this month in a book called "Sex in the Confessional."

The magazine published extracts from seven bugged confessions, which dealt mainly with intimate problems of pre-marital sexual relations, regarded as sinful by the Roman Catholic Church.

In an editorial tonight, the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano called the eavesdropping a "foul and sacrilegious" act.

But it said it was not clear

Coroner's Tests Delay Miles Case

GILA BEND, Ariz., March 16 (AP)—An attempt by Justice of the Peace Mulford Winsor to complete an inquest into the death of David Whiting, the business manager of British actress Sarah Miles, hit a snag today when he learned that a Los Angeles coroner had not started his tests.

Mr. Winsor said it might be a week before he gets an outside report on what caused Mr. Whiting's death on Feb. 10. He said he was told by the coroner that he hasn't even started the tests because he "didn't realize the importance of the case."

Other Camps

Police said Mr. Brown was also contractor for about 175 other workers who live in other camps under better conditions. The money he had with him when arrested in his television-equipped Cadillac was "wages for his crew," his attorney said.

A good worker can make \$35 a day, farm labor sources said, but no one in Mr. Brown's crew apparently ever saw that much money.

"Every week I'd be owing him \$100 or \$200," said worker James Ralph, 45. "I don't know what I owed him for, but that's what he had on the books."

Several of the workers testified that they had been paid as little as \$2.50 a week, even though they were supposed to make that much an hour.

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In Argentina and Chile

The Argentine military ousted the corrupt and charismatic dictator Juan Peron in 1955 and took direct power itself in 1956. But being intelligent, patriotic and pragmatic as well as eager to rule, the military realized it was governing poorly. Its way out was to hold elections. These took place last Sunday and a surrogate for the still-exiled Peron, a dentist named Hector Campora, won—though the result may have to be technically confirmed in an April run-off election. He owes his triumph to the astonishing endurance of the Peronist myth, which attracts not only the dictator's original working-class constituency but latter-day radicals. The military has said it will respect the people's choice. It also has said it "will not be accomplices in the installation of any new despotism." This is a difficult political equation to solve and will no doubt preoccupy Argentines for months, perhaps years. But the country is by American standards mature and by Latin standards prosperous. It has resources as well as will.

A week earlier, March 4, Chile held parliamentary elections. While the Socialist President Salvador Allende failed to win a clear mandate to advance his controversial program, his opponents failed to win the two-

thirds majority they would need to impeach him before his six-year term expires, in 1976. Some call this a standoff, others a prescription for continued strife and confrontation. Still others call it Chile's peculiar way of working out the social and economic tensions which mark its condition now. In a move rather the reverse of the Argentine military's decision to ponder relinquishing power to elected civilians, Mr. Allende has invited military representatives into his government to give it political ballast. Plainly, one old American stereotype of Latin politics—fat and sleazy generals, fat and sleazy politicians—bears faint resemblance to the new reality exemplified in Argentina and Chile.

In both countries, the elections were contested within a political framework defined principally in domestic terms. Yet in both (more harshly and conspicuously in Chile but no less substantially in Argentina) the tie to the United States is critical. American dominance in matters of trade, investment and credit makes this so. This element alone assures a continuing relationship, one which Latin Americans alike may find vexing, sometimes corrosive, but which is essential to nourish in order to enhance the quality of hemispheric life.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Island Paradise

The sedate and prosperous British colony of Bermuda, small islands in the Atlantic favored by nature, tourists and wealthy expatriates, is one of the last places in the world that one might expect the kind of mad political violence that has afflicted much of the rest of mankind lately.

It may yet be demonstrated that the cold-blooded murder of the colony's governor, Sir Richard Sharples, and his young aide-de-camp was merely a horrible aberration, the work of an isolated madman. Bermuda may speedily return to the generally friendly, easy-going tranquillity which has distinguished it from the tense racial atmosphere that has pervaded some of the Caribbean islands in recent years.

Nevertheless, outbursts of racial violence in the not too distant past, the still unsolved murder of Bermuda's police commissioner last year, and unrest among some young blacks who have formed a Maoist-oriented "Black Beret Cadre," suggest that all is not well even in this island paradise. Although there

is relatively little unemployment, poverty and illiteracy, Bermuda maintains vast disparities in wealth and privilege, partly through a tax structure that strongly favors the rich. Although the islands have moved rapidly toward integration and self-government during the past decade, political control is still largely in the hands of dominant white families.

Bermuda's blacks and whites have an equal stake in seeing that the perpetrators of this vicious double murder are quickly brought to justice, so that the world will know, as black leader Walter Robinson has affirmed, "that this reversion to the law of the jungle is not connived at by the people of this country." To assure future tranquillity, leaders of the two communities have a no less pressing responsibility to work together for the internal reforms necessary to make these islands as good for all of their citizens to live in as they are for thousands of tourists to visit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Envoy to Peking

"I thought it very important to appoint a man of great stature to the position," President Nixon said, explaining why he had picked David K. Bruce to head the first U.S. "liaison" mission to Peking. The words underlined and confirmed the general conclusion reached earlier when it was reported that Henry A. Kissinger and Premier Chou En-lai had agreed to exchange personnel. In effect, the United States and the Chinese People's Republic are resuming diplomatic relations in all but the most formal sense. Mr. Bruce will be—except for a few legalisms—the first U.S. ambassador to Mao Tse-tung's China.

Mr. Nixon has chosen wisely for what he evidently regards as now one of the most important—if not the most important—diplomatic posts in his administration. Mr. Bruce has a long and distinguished record in the big leagues of diplomacy, and at age 75 he

would come out of retirement only for the most compelling reasons. The compliment implied to the Chinese by Mr. Bruce's appointment is implicit also in his age. He is very much a contemporary of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai.

There is no question but that his primary task once he reaches Peking is to establish the kind of close, friendly relations with the top Chinese leaders that Mr. Kissinger inaugurated, and to continue the beginnings toward normalizing Sino-American relations. The fact that Mr. Bruce does not speak Chinese and has had a diplomatic career largely focused on Europe is a disadvantage; but he should have no lack of expertise available, with Alfred Jenkins and John H. Holdridge, two of the U.S. government's top China experts, as his deputies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Troubles in Bangladesh

It is amazing that, while still suffering severely from the consequences of the 1971 civil war, Bangladesh has managed to conduct somewhat orderly elections. But Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's victory cannot mask the fact that the mood in broad circles of the population is bitterness over the country's condition since it gained independence. Industrial and agricultural production are still below pre-civil war levels. Grave problems are posed by this year's anticipated grain deficit of 2.5 million tons. In recent months the economic crisis has repeatedly led to early signs of a disintegration of governmental authority.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Cost of Food in Europe

When the Common Market agricultural ministers meet on March 26 to consider the commission's proposals on farm prices for 1973-74, there could be a clash between Britain and Italy on the one hand and the principal continental members on the other. At the moment the debate is taking place within the commission itself. George Thomson and Sir Christopher Soames, the two British commissioners, are arguing for the minimum possible increase in food prices for

the coming year on the ground that the community should give first priority to the fight against inflation. They are being backed up by Mr. Spinelli, the Italian commissioner, who favors deficiency payments to farmers to compensate them for loss of income in the event of more rigorous price restriction. But it seems doubtful whether the commission will be able to reach agreement on a cheap food policy of this kind. The farmers of France and West Germany are politically too powerful.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Gloom as a National Habit

How readily we in Britain can sympathize with the latest bout of self-recrimination and soul-searching the Italians are undergoing. Everything seems to be going wrong there, the Italians feel. Strikes and social unrest, delinquency and violence, bureaucratic bumbling in the administration, faction and fecklessness among the political parties; and now a more pervasive feeling of not being wanted, of alienation from their partners in the European community. Yes, we recognize the symptoms all too well. Gloom is almost a national habit these days in Britain.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1898

NEW YORK—An exciting scene was witnessed here last night at the Columbus Theater, where the managers pondered to the strong feelings now almost universally prevailing against Spain by nailing the Spanish flag across the floor of the lobby, so that everyone attending the performance trampled upon it. The action gave rise to much excitement at the theater, and the police were ultimately called in.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1923

WASHINGTON—Sen. La Follette replies to recent statements made by Standard Oil officials in response to the Senate oil report that dollar gasoline is impossible, because the public would buy cheaper substitutes, such as alcohol. He says that he is convinced that the United States has reached the peak of crude oil production, and within 10 years or less, refiners will be forced to buy at least 50 percent from outside countries.



The Gentleman From Virginia

By James Reston

NEW YORK—It seldom happens in these hairy youthful days that anybody chooses a wise old gentleman for a critical job, but President Nixon has done it again by picking David Kirkpatrick Bruce of Virginia to be the first official United States representative to the Communist government of China.

At first glance, it seems a surprising appointment. Bruce is 75, and has already made more farewell appearances from public life than Leo Durocher or Madame Schumann-Heink.

The Old Gesser network has been saying so long to David Bruce for 20 years. Since he started in the foreign service in Italy in 1926, he was given a farewell party when he retired as U.S. Ambassador to France in 1952; then again when he retired as U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1958, and again when he retired as U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain in 1961.

Recalled to Paris

After which he fixed up a retirement house on 34th Street in Washington, built a blind wing on it and let the ivy grow up to the roof, and kept a flat in London for his quiet refuge. Whereupon he was called back to negotiate peace in Vietnam in Paris, without success, and finally he retired for good—still spare and handsome, white-haired, cautiously slow, but alert and elegantly courteous.

Now, suddenly, he has been called back again to go to Peking, and he and his lovely wife Evangeline, who was a student of Chinese history at Harvard with John Fairbank, have agreed to go, and it will not be easy.

Peking will not be like the British diplomatic life in the beautiful American embassies in London, Paris, and Bonn, with their mansions and paintings and elegant diplomatic dinners, and easy access to prime ministers, chancellors, and cabinet officers.

The U.S. government still owns elegant houses in Peking, but they are being used now for other purposes, and all Western diplomats now work out of a new diplomatic "compound," which looks like a block of middle class apartments in New York or Chicago.

Age of Chou

Still, it would be hard to imagine a better American appointment to Peking. David Bruce is beyond personal ambition. He has gone through all the struggles of his own country. He has been a member of both the Virginia and Maryland legislatures. He is almost precisely the age of Chou En-lai and a little younger than Mao Tse-tung, and if, occasionally, they want to talk about the fundamental questions of the

coming world order, Bruce will be equal to their questions.

Bruce does not have the Chinese language, but he will have experts at his side. For more than a generation, the United States has been training men like Al Jenkins in the State Department and David Osborne in the U.S. Mission in Hong Kong, who have devoted most of a lifetime to the study of China and its language and philosophy.

But Bruce has the main thing. He has that gift of time and history, which Henry A. Kissinger used to such advantage in reaching an accommodation with Chou En-lai. And this may be very important in the next few critical years.

Most American ambassadors these days seem unimportant. The jet airplanes have reduced their power and, ironically, they are in physical danger everywhere except in the Communist capitals. But the American envoy in Peking is still in a critical and powerful position, if he can talk honestly and privately to Chou En-lai. And Bruce can probably

manage to do this better than most younger men.

It is interesting that President Nixon understood this point, and appointed a Virginia Democrat to the post. Bruce has opposed Nixon in the past, and was once in trouble with the Republican politicians for contributing money to the Democratic party. But Nixon has kept on appointing him, despite Bruce's Democratic party loyalties, and has now trusted him with the task of developing a new order between Washington and Peking in Asia.

Equally interesting is why David Bruce agreed to take on this hard job at 75, give up his dreams of a quiet life in Georgetown, Virginia, and London. Maybe because, after his remarkable career, he was bored in retirement, but probably because he could not help it. He grew up in another age, when men did what the President asked them to do, even if they thought it was not wise or beyond their powers. So he is going to that compound on the edge of Peking, and everybody who knows him thinks he will be faithful to his assignment.

As Others See Us

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Mayor Lindsay and his aides are angry because the London Sunday Times surveyed New York City and found conditions there "hopeless," "intolerable" and "inhuman." The conclusion was outrageous, said the mayor. His press secretary, Tom Morgan, a man with a sense of humor, added, "It's a gross insult to the city."

Well, no Englishman has yet thought up anything nasty to say about New York that New Yorkers have not said first. Every bloodcurdling example in the Sunday Times survey—the muggings, the drug statistics, the corruption—could have come from a New York paper or magazine, or for that matter from cocktail party conversation.

But the mayor does have a point of sorts. It always feels nobler to criticize one's self than to be blasted from 3,000 miles away. And the suspicion is that foreigners who write critically about America generally, not only New York, are working off their jealousy at the power and affluence of the United States, taking pleasure in its troubles. They are indulging in Schadenfreude.

Can Be Fun

Pulling Uncle Sam's beard undoubtedly can be fun. It is such a large country, and so full of the amazing and the grotesque. The sudden trends in American society, the greenings and the blueings, never fail to fascinate the readers and viewers on this side of the Atlantic.

Today, for example, the esteemed American correspondent of the *Guardian* told us about "rolling." This was said to be a form of deep massage, incredibly painful and expensive, which has enriched its inventor, Mrs. Ida Rolf of Los Angeles. The correspondent said "rolling" was the most popular session at a world affairs conference in Colorado, and he cited this as one aspect of a trend toward body worship on American campuses.

When there is foreign interest in that sort of phenomenon,

Americans may think that it is motivated by malice. In Britain, at least, that would be a misunderstanding. There may always be an element of mockery, of spoofing colonial gaucheries, but something more serious is involved.

The British look at the trends of society in the United States as possible portents for themselves. When there is campus violence, or a women's liberation movement, or a sexual revolution, the British figure they may be in for that themselves before long.

Seen as Warning

America, having given the world the affluent consumer society, is now widely seen as a warning of the troubles that society may have. When the English think about cars, or urban renewal, or social disintegration, or a dozen other subjects of legislative and philosophical concern, they look worryingly at the American examples of what "progress" may bring.

That is the psychological background of an article on the miles of New York City. The specifics are morbidly entertaining, no doubt, but the moral for most people will be: Let us not allow London to go that way.

Anyway, the British are still the most pro-American people anywhere. They may be frightened of this extreme or that in our society—and they ought to be—but underneath they admire the vigor and variety of American life.

Joseph Hone, an Englishman who left New York in the 1960s to return to the "older cultures and certainties" of Europe, looked at America again last year and praised it. He said on BBC radio that he found its qualities largely absent in Europe—self-criticism and a willingness to experiment, in personal life if not so much in politics.

Anthony Burgess, the pungent British novelist, critic, and linguist, could not help liking New York's language even while de-testing its physical reality. After

A View of America: Not Yet Over the Hill

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Many thoughtful and friendly American watchers saw in the Vietnam war the beginning of the end of this country's supremacy in international affairs. In that vein for example, Roy Jenkins, Britain's former chancellor of the Exchequer, called his graceful set of lectures on America "Afternoon on the Potomac."

But recent events in all corners of the globe show that Americans are far from being the over-the-hill man. On the contrary, the Vietnam abattoir, finally being lifted, this country's power is more than ever the dominant force in the world.

The most dramatic sign of American power has come in recent contacts with Communist China. A whole series of events—the release of American prisoners; the agreement to establish high-level liaison offices in Washington and Peking; the reception of Henry A. Kissinger by Mao Tse-tung—all testify to one point. The Chinese want the whole world to know, in the most striking way, that they have harmonious relations with the United States.

Russians Friendly

The Russians are hardly less friendly. Big Two negotiations on arms control and trade go on apace. Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz received a very cordial welcome in Moscow last week even though he raised the touchy subject of Russian restrictions on Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel.

A particularly revealing sign is a hopeful article on prospects for American-Soviet cooperation published by George Arbatov, the head of the USA Institute in Moscow. Mr. Arbatov has frequently published material that is conciliatory toward the United States. What is significant about the present article is that it appears in the ideological redoubt of the regime, the theoretical journal *Kommunist*.

For once, moreover, this country has improved relations with Russia and China without seriously damaging rapport with Western Europe and Japan. No sensible person will bother his head much about the complex details of the international

monetary accords recently concluded by Secretary Shultz and his under secretary, Paul Volck. But those agreements reflect a political turn-about as favorable to Washington.

Thus Japan has agreed to value the yen in a way favorable to American exports. The Japanese revaluation represents complete about-face by Prime Minister Tanaka.

W. Europe Acts

The West Europeans have agreed to a revaluation that also favors American exports. The European Economic Community, which had previously opposed any joint action by the American interest.

A final expression of American pre-eminence emerges from two best-known hot spots. In Near East, the Egyptians looking to the United States for a move towards settlement. In the Middle East, the Israelis show a little more flexibility than they were such a moment ago.

In Latin America, it has come old hat, merely to be all troubles on Uncle Sam's marvelous occasion for a tactics—a special meeting of United Nations Security Council in Panama—has drawn out handful of foreign ministers, no outside heads of state.

The chief lesson of all this is that American power in the world is dependent, not on staying in Vietnam, but on staying out. No matter what happens in Indochina, Washington has no interest in becoming gaged again.

Domestic Problems

A second lesson is that American position in the world is easy enough to preserve as long as there are no serious internal problems. We can easily afford to concentrate more attention on more resources on such domestic problems as inflation, education, crime, race relations and the cities. Indeed, when right approach to these problems is through international action, the United States need have no competition about being the world's largest power in the world.

Letters

Executive Privilege

President Nixon's claims to executive privilege are based on sound principles but he has chosen the wrong test case to prove his point.

Though presidential policies are subject to political battle, presidential advisers who make presidential policies deserve to be shielded from political scrutiny. This is entirely within the system of checks and balances, and the President is entitled to such a sanctuary.

However, White House counsel John Dean's possible knowledge of the Watergate incident should not be privileged because presidential policies and presidential elections are not the same. The President, as an elected official,

is answerable to the American people.

If Watergate was an act of presidential policy, Congress has the right and responsibility to pursue its investigation.

DON BEITZ

Stuttgart

President Nixon perceives prohibiting Mr. Dean (HRT, 3, 15) from testifying before Senate subcommittee investigating the Watergate case to be tantamount to a "privacy" and security of communications of the executive branch. It is that this same principle of testing one's sources of information does not also apply to distinguished members of news media whose basis for their feckless is dependent, in part, on such privilege.

JUDITH BIRMINGHAM

Despite the Flood

The decision of European finance ministers to float on European currencies is a proof that the financial markets are powerless against the maneuvers of multinational financial manipulators.

Their manipulations now control the world's money market. They will continue to control the world's money market, and operations in Europe.

The various finance ministers content to refer to the money situation as a "dollar problem" are apparently unable to recognize national interests and as at a common decision to establish appropriate and immediate currency controls and bank controls for all currency speculation.

D. L.

U.S. Arms Aid

The recent announcement of March 15 of U.S. aid to Pakistan, India, and Israel reveals the ending American commitment to a means of an complex political situation.

A deplorable action was as presented after the fact by Nixon administration and its manipulators now control the world's money market. They will continue to control the world's money market, and operations in Europe.

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D. L.

Ambivalence Felt

Alistair Cooke, at the end of his BBC television series on America, expressed what many educated Britons must feel—an ambivalence about current developments but a basic admiration.

"I think I recognize several of the symptoms that Edward Gibbon saw so acutely in the decline of Rome..." Cooke said. "A love of show and luxury, a widening gap between the very rich and the very poor; the decay of military might in places remote from the centers of power; an obsession with sex; frakiness in the arts masquerading as originality..."

"Yet I have tried to show that the original institutions of this country still have great vitality; and much of America's turmoil springs from the energy of people who are trying to apply these institutions to forgotten minorities... In this country, a land of the most persistent idealism and the blindest cynicism, the race is on between its decadence and its vitality."

Seen as Warning

America, having given the world the affluent consumer society, is now widely seen as a warning of the troubles that society may have. When the English think about cars, or urban renewal, or social disintegration, or a dozen other subjects of legislative and philosophical concern, they look worryingly at the American examples of what "progress" may bring.

That is the psychological background of an article on the miles of New York City. The specifics are morbidly entertaining, no doubt, but the moral for most people will be: Let us not allow London to go that way.

Anyway, the British are still the most pro-American people anywhere. They may be frightened of this extreme or that in our society—and they ought to be—but underneath they admire the vigor and variety of American life.

Can Be Fun

Pulling Uncle Sam's beard undoubtedly can be fun. It is such a large country, and so full of the amazing and the grotesque. The sudden trends in American society, the greenings and the blueings, never fail to fascinate the readers and viewers on this side of the Atlantic.

Today, for example, the esteemed American correspondent of the *Guardian* told us about "rolling." This was said to be a form of deep massage, incredibly painful and expensive, which has enriched its inventor, Mrs. Ida Rolf of Los Angeles. The correspondent said "rolling" was the most popular session at a world affairs conference in Colorado, and he cited this as one aspect of a trend toward body worship on American campuses.

When there is foreign interest in that sort of phenomenon,

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Obituaries

Chic' Young, 72, Creator Of Comic Strip 'Blondie'

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—Chic Young, 72, creator of the comic strip "Blondie," died Wednesday night in New York.

Mr. Young, who was born in New York, was the creator of "Blondie," a comic strip syndicated by the Features Syndicate, which began on Sept. 8, 1930, and continued for 42 years.

Mr. Young was a prolific writer, producing more than 100 comic strips. He was also a successful businessman, owning a chain of restaurants in New York.

Mr. Young was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

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Murat B. (Chic) Young

the United States, has died in Vienna.

He was first attached in Washington to the embassy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire from 1915 to 1917. He returned after World War II, serving as ambassador from 1946 until 1952.

Bordaberry's Ouster Urged Over Sale of Uruguay Gold

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 16 (AP).—Opposition leaders demanded the impeachment yesterday of President Juan M. Bordaberry after the government admitted the secret sale of a fifth of its gold reserves to meet foreign debts.

National party legislators also demanded that the House of Representatives impeach legislator Francisco Portales, who was economy and finance minister when the gold was sold.

Minister of Economy and Finance Moises Cohen acknowledged the sale of the gold reserves last Wednesday that 30 percent of the gold reserves—the reserves then amounted to \$88 million—was sold last year. Congress was not advised of the operation.

Crisis Last Month

Opposition leaders had demanded Mr. Bordaberry's resignation last month when the military defied civilian authority and forced the administration to adhere to the generals' demands for an anti-corruption campaign and a revamping of economic and social policies.

The military's position regarding the gold sale was not known, but unconfirmed reports said the sale was made public under pressure by the armed forces.

Retired Gen. Liber Seregni, leader of the leftist Broad Front, said, "The only road open to President Bordaberry is to resign."

KGB Reportedly Extends Probe of Soviet Dissident

MOSCOW, March 16 (UPI).—The Soviet secret police (KGB) has received special permission to extend beyond the statutory nine-month limits its pre-trial investigation of the case of Pyotr Yakir, 49, dissident sources said today.

Mr. Yakir, the best-known of Moscow's tiny band of active dissidents who was arrested June 21, is charged, with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Under Soviet law, authorities would have to bring him to trial or release him before Wednesday, when the nine months following his arrest are up, unless they received special permission from a court to extend the investigation.

They said there was no indication when Mr. Yakir's trial would take place. The investigation is continuing intensively with several new interrogations in Moscow each week, they added.

Turk Lawmakers Fail to Elect President Through 6th Vote

ANKARA, March 16 (UPI).—Turkey's parliament failed today in its fifth and sixth attempts to elect a new president and adjourned until Monday.

"There seems to be no change in the position of candidates," parliamentary president Osman Ayvalik said. "A free weekend will help party leaders to continue their deliberations to end the deadlock."

The armed forces candidate, former Gen. Faruk Gurler, lost ground in the fifth ballot but regained some of it in the sixth. He still trailed behind the Justice party nominee, Tekin Arburun, with neither man mustering the required majority of 317 votes.

In the fifth ballot, Mr. Arburun received 293 votes, an increase of 17. Gen. Gurler, who resigned as chief of staff last week to run for president, won 149 votes, a drop of 51.

Mr. Arburun slipped to 292 votes on the sixth ballot and Gen. Gurler went up to 165.

The third candidate, Ferruh Bozgeyik of the Democratic party, polled 48 votes on each ballot. Blank or spoiled ballots totaled eight in the fifth vote and 13 in the sixth.

The adjournment announced by Mr. Ayvalik was the second since the balloting began Tuesday. The first 48-hour break, which ended with today's vote, failed to produce agreement on a compromise candidate.

Bulent Ecevit, leader of the Republican People's party, the nation's second largest group, said before the sixth ballot that he favored amending the constitution to extend the term of incumbent President Cevdet Sunay until after general elections scheduled in October. The military had favored this solution previously but the civilian politicians opposed it.

During the fifth vote, Sen. Ismet Inonu, 88, a former president, suffered a light stroke and had to be taken home.

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ong Contest crowds Out Parliament

RASSBOURG, March 16 (Reuters).—Next month's European Parliament contest has been overshadowed by a song contest held in Luxembourg.

Parliament, which meets here or in Luxembourg, is scheduled to meet on April 7 to debate the question of agricultural aid.

But, because of the contest, there is not a hotel room available for parliamentarians in the whole of Luxembourg.

It comes to something when a Conservative leader, Mr. Richard, displaces European Parliament.

Mr. Richard will represent in the contest with the "Power to All Our

Power to All Our



Rehearsing for "Sleeping Beauty," Deanne Bergsma (top) as the Lilac Fairy.

London's New 'Sleeping Beauty'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, March 16 (IHT)—The Royal Ballet's completely new production of "The Sleeping Beauty" was awaited with particular excitement and anxiety. This is the ballet with which the company first conquered Covent Garden back in 1946 and the Metropolitan Opera in 1949. That production, with decor by Oliver Messel, became a kind of trademark and lasted 30 years.

It was replaced by a totally different conception, set in the Middle Ages, which a few of us found beautiful and convincing, but which was generally condemned by dancers, critics and the public and which only lasted four years. Its speedy replacement has been made possible by a donation of about \$40,000 from the recently formed American Friends of Covent Garden and the Royal Ballet Inc. The result was unveiled last night at a special gala, attended by the queen, who rarely goes to the ballet except to honor a visiting head of state.

It would be nice to be able to report that the new production is worthy of all the fuss and that it will delight the American sponsors when it is taken to New York. It is not and it will not.

We are given a very complete version of Tchaikovsky's score, lovingly conducted by Ashley Lawrence, with lengthy intermissions, the evening lasting over three and a half hours. But the staging was so undramatic and the spectacle so remorselessly gimmicky without ever looking really opulent or aristocratic, that spirits flagged well before the end and it was difficult to concentrate on the final divertissements.

Partly to Blame

Part of the blame must be laid on Peter Farmer, a young designer whose work for "Giselle" and "The Dream" has been deservedly popular and who has also been very successful with the

American Sale Makes Total of \$3.7 Million

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI)—A two-day sale of 20th-century American paintings ended yesterday, setting scores of auction records.

The \$3.7 million sale was \$1 million over expectations. Experts at the Sotheby, Parke-Bernet Galleries, where the sale was held, had estimated the collection would bring \$2.7 million. It was the first time that the market value of American artists' works had exceeded the value of works by their contemporaries in Europe, especially for the 1930-50 period before School of New York modernism established American art internationally.

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Ballet

National Ballet of Washington. The christening scene is set and dressed in various shades of dark blue, with some of the fairies providing the only other colors: the effect is gloomy and oppressive. The impact of the fairies' entrances is nullified by having them appear dimly in the background and instead of the wicked fairy's usual dramatic and hasty exit in a carriage, she walks out under a canopy. The growth of the magic forest is suggested by the comparatively banal device of having gauze curtains drawn across from the wings, which is scarcely imaginative use of the full resources of Covent Garden. The prince's boat ride attempted the original St. Petersburg idea of having a moving panorama at the back, but the curtain was so feebly lit and badly manipulated that the effect, far from being magical, was simply that of watching a rumpled curtain being dragged across.

The last two acts are mainly brown, which is a relief, though the prince wears blue for his first entrance. There is a striking bedroom scene for the awakening, with net curtains fluttering in the breeze at large open windows. But too many of the costumes are over-ornate and too many of the materials used look flimsy and cheap, though doubtless they are in fact quite expensive.

This is Kenneth MacMillan's first full-scale classical production since he took over control of the Royal Ballet and it is presumably an augury of what we can expect if he remains to take over the other classics. He has provided some new choreography, including an acceptable new garden dance, an overlong divertissement for the jewel fairies, and an agreeable little solo for Tom Thumb. More serious, he has tampered with "Petipa's" choreography, giving Aurora, for example, some very strange movements in her celebrated Act I solo. The knitting women at the birthday party now do an absurdly ostentatious dance, which seems illogical as they and the rest of the cast evidently know that knitting needles are banned at the court. Sir Frederick Ashton's beautiful pas-de-deux for the awakening, which was a highlight of the former production, is jettisoned and there is nothing to equal it among the new numbers.

The Royal Ballet can always be relied upon to dance "The Sleeping Beauty" with spirit and style, but on this occasion even some of the best dancers seemed oddly subdued. Alexander Grant gave a fine study of a malignant and very feminine Carabosse and Deanne Bergsma was a charming Lilac Fairy. First-night nerves and the unfamiliar and awkward costumes may have handicapped some of the others; even Antoinette Sibley looked strained

during the Rose Adagio, occasionally switching on an artificial smile, which scarcely radiated youthful innocence and confidence. She and Anthony Dowell scored a big success with their final pas-de-deux, including a new solo variation by Ashton for the prince, but their acting, like the production, was bland and characterless. I doubt if this "Sleeping Beauty" will last any longer than the previous one: some people are already beginning to talk nostalgically of reviving the original Messel, perhaps in an improved form. Whatever the ultimate solution to the design problem, there is no doubt that the Royal Ballet, having been lucky enough to acquire the original Petipa staging from Nicolai Sergueev, should restore it as soon as possible. That is what "The Sleeping Beauty" is all about.

By John Walker

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, England (IHT)—Amid hush English public relations press, the Stratford-upon-Avon Hilton was officially opened this week to give Britain its second such hotel—with another being built in Kensington—and its first outside London.

"Long before the birth of Shakespeare in 1564, Stratford-upon-Avon welcomed visitors," begins the publicist's paeon. "But it isn't until now, 409 years later, that Stratford has a new hotel, built as a hotel especially for the purpose of offering hospitality, comfort, and convenience to people." (So that's the purpose of new hotels. And I thought it was to make money for stockholders and such.)

The hotel has actually been in operation for three weeks, long enough to check out the reality of its purpose-built intentions. The building itself is different from other Hiltons. Instead of the usual style of perpendicular grandeur, the Stratford Hilton is spread low over the ground, being only three stories high. It is ugly—even the locals who welcome the idea of the hotel dislike its appearance—but at least it is unobtrusive.

Built at the cost of \$3 million in red brick and stone, with a high leaded roof, the hotel looks a little like a monstrous converted cowshed on some modern factory-farm. The main reception area, says Hilton's publicist, has "a country-house atmosphere" with "an ever-burning log fire" smack in the middle of the floor. The fire was out when I arrived.

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ried. No, said the porter, it had never been lit but he rather thought there was a system of electric lights to supply a warm glow. But later that evening, the wood was aflame, spreading a thin pall of smoke across the room, a pleasing Shakespearean touch. It is not often that you can get your dose of pollution inside your hotel.

The reception desk was totally deserted and there was a six-minute wait before I could register and discover one of the slight problems of living in a long, low hotel—it's a long way from lift to bedroom; far enough, indeed, in these early days, for the staff to get lost en route.

My room—one of the hotel's 261 "climate controlled rooms"—was ice-cold since no one had thought to turn on the control. It also lacked a room directory. And my direct-dial phone (something Hilton's emphasize in their advertisements) emitted a loud wail at any attempt to dial direct.

My arrival coincided with that of the West Warwickshire Hunt Ball. Now, horses bring me out in curious bumps and rashes and so do their fox-hunting riders. This allergy was not assuaged when, around 10:30 p.m., I made my way to the Warwick Grill, the main restaurant, eager to sample their local specialties of stuffed wood pigeons braised in beer and grilled turbot served with lobster cream sauce—only to find the hunters occupying every table. I fled to The Tavern, the other restaurant, expecting to find that filled by the fox company, and

ready to use Oscar Wilde's line about the unspeakable in pursuit of the speakable. But The Tavern was almost empty. The food wasn't bad, but it wasn't good, either. On first reading of the meager menu, I found nothing I wanted to eat and, deciding against the fish, lamb curry, or chicken, settled for a prawn cocktail, a steak, and a gooseberry pie—all very bland—with a pleasant Austrian carafe wine. The cost was \$23.25, which is more than it was worth. The service was excellent, efficient, and friendly.

Cosmetic Look

The attempt to give the hotel a historical feel is purely cosmetic, summed up by the decorations in my bedroom: two costume designs from the 18th-century series "The Six Wives of Henry VIII." The Tavern is less Old-English than Alpine-cum-Western with fake wooden ceiling beams looking incongruous alongside the recessed lighting. Despite the 1,500 tons of stone used in the hotel's construction, the walls are thin enough not to block conversations or early-morning radios from elsewhere. In my bedroom, a sudden loud buzzing in my ears turned out to be the night room service's telephone. As crystal clear was the ensuing "Yes, sir," "Right, sir," "At once, sir" of the porter, as well as other remarks. It gave a fascinating insight into the behind-the-scenes operation of a hotel.

But I can do without that sort

of nuisance at 4 a.m. I was disturbed by eight or nine such calls until five o'clock in the morning when everyone—except me—seemed to go to sleep.

In the morning, after an invigorating pre-breakfast ramble down the corridors, I reeled downstairs to find the hunt, complete with hounds and hounds, still dominant. Apart from some nonsense on the menu about "a Market Town Breakfast," the meal was acceptable and the Tavern service swift and pleasant.

The hotel is not yet in full swing. Its gardens, laid out in a semi-Tudor style, are flowerless. Also planned is a 65-foot barge that will take guests from the hotel to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre along a specially-cut canal that joins the Avon (although it will be quicker to walk the couple of hundred yards to the theater).

The locals I met welcomed the hotel, and Hilton has ingratiated itself by such actions as donating \$2,000 prize money at the local horse races. Tourists seem eager to stay there. One rich young American who asked to be taken to the hotel was driven by a deadpan taxi driver to the staff entrance—he'd arrived a week too early.

My room cost a basic \$26.75.

With an unexciting dinner and a breakfast of orange juice, sausage, egg and bacon, the total cost was \$11.31. If you plan to stay at the hotel, my advice is: avoid room 3041, unless you enjoy late-night eavesdropping. And support the League Against Cruel Sports.

ARTS AGENDA

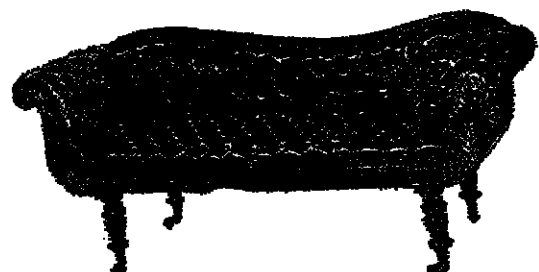
Sylvio Gualda, the percussion virtuoso, will be the party of the first part in a social-concert March 18 at the Maison de l'Orfèvre in Paris, with a program comprised of Stockhausen's "Zyklus," the first concert performance of N.T. Dao's "May," the premiere of J.-P. Drouot's "Ball," with choreography by Félix Blaska and with the dancer France Meroyak of the Paris Opéra and a performance of Marius Constant's "14 Stations," conducted by the composer and with the Ars Nova ensemble taking part.

The Ballets Contemporains Karin Wachner is scheduled to appear from March 20 to 24 at the Théâtre de la Cité Internationale, 21 Boulevard Jourdain in Paris, with other performances in France scheduled for Chelles, March 18; Orleans, March 18; Montreuil, March 31 and Lille, April 1.

The famous and picturesque JUNK AND HAM FAIR OF PARIS

March 16 to 25

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Fifteen minutes from Etoile towards Saint-Germain-en-Laye
900 bric-a-brac dealers of all the regions of France

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Marlborough Fine Art Ltd.
39 Old Bond Street, W.1.

Sutherland
Recent Work
Until 31 March
Daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12:30.

Marlborough

London
Marlborough Graphics Ltd.
17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1.

New Drawings and Prints
by Colin Lanceley
Daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12:30.

Marlborough

Rome
Marlborough Galleria d'Arte
Via Gregoriana 5

Toti Scalzoja
Until 7 April
Daily 10-11, 4-5:30.
Monday morning closed.

Marlborough

Zurich
Marlborough Galerie AG
Villstrasse, Glatbachstrasse 10

Fausto Melotti
Opening 16 March
Daily 10-4. Sat. 10-4.

LONDON

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22 New Bond St., London W.1.
01-493 0646

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PAINTINGS,
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15th-20th Century Graphics.

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Paintings & Graphics
Until February 24th
Open all day Saturday
(Closed on Mondays)

LUMLEY CAZLEY
24 Davies St., W.1. 01-499 5058
Sculpture of
Early 20th Century
American Prints
March 14-April 11
Mon-Fri. 10-6. Thurs. 10-7.

DRIAN GALLERIES
5-7 Fenchurch Place, W2
Drawings & Paintings by
SAINT WALTER
Until March 31st
Daily 10-6 - Sat. 10-1

THE BIRD GALLERY
24 St. James's St. S.W.1.
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
AND MASTER DRAWINGS

LEFEBVRE GALLERY
French and British Paintings
on view to end of February
Daily 10-5. Saturdays 10-1.
30 Bruton Street, W.1.

MADRID

GALERIA JUANA MORDO
Spanish Modern Art.
Villanueva 7, Madrid-I.
Tel.: 251172.

JULIO HERNANDEZ
Until March 24.

PORTUGAL

GALERIA PORTUGAL-ALGARVE
Sculpture, Portuguese Fine Arts
Paintings - Sculpture - Ceramics

GENEVA

GALERIE LAMBERT MONET
19 Bourg-de-Four, 1204 Genève.
Tel.: (022) 204511.

Permanent showing:
Leonard Fini, Max Ernst, Magritte,
Kramer, Chirac, Agnelli, Mathias,
Appel, Sebey.

ROME

Galleria Editrice
QUI arte contemporanea
March 14-April 14
AFRO
Rome 525 Via del Corso
Hours: 10-12, 17-20:30.

FRIMO PIANO, Via Vittoria 23.
Telephone: 676-00-39.
ALF SCHULER

SCHNEIDER Rampa Mignani 10
Sculpture by ALICE GONZAGGI

GRELLER Via Sestica 146
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RAOUL DUFY
exclusive representative of
30 contemporary artists
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HINARI SERIBE NOVOA AUGÉ

Impressionists,
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Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

FELIX VERCEL
presents exclusively

SOBAÏC
march 14 - april 7

9, AVENUE MATIGNON
PARIS-8^e 256.25.19

GALERIE GUIOT
18 Avenue Matignon (8e) - 329-05-04

DESNOYER
March 15 - April 14

Darthea Speyer
5-8 R. Jacques-Callot (8e). 553-78-41.

Craig KAUFFMAN

GALERIE MERMOZ
PRECOLOMBIAN ART
8 Rue Jean-Marcel (8e) - 329-52-44

GALERIE VERMOREL, 15 Ave. Matignon, Paris (8e), 226-53. Master Paintings, Contemporary Tapestries. March 22-April 20. H&L EN21.

PRESENCE DE LA TAPISSERIE
58 Rue Bonaparte, 75006 Paris. Tel.: 236-89-53.

CALY
Aubusson Tapestries - Paintings
March 20 - April 20

PARIS

REBEYROLLE
GALERIE MACHIT
13 rue de teheran paris 8^e
a partir du 7 mars 1973

GALERIE DURAND-RUEL
37, Avenue de Friedland (8e) - 359-06-74

HENRY MORET
March 8 to 21

GALERIE DE PARIS
14, place François Ier - 359.82.20

JOSEPHINE BEAUDOUIN
MARMOREES
27 février - 24 mars

GALERIE HENRI CHEUZEVAULT, 9, avenue Matignon

CESAR
"Tête à Tête"
March 15-April 30

AGE OF NEOCLASSICISM
Paintings, Drawings, Sculptures
GALERIE CAILLEUX
126 Faubourg Saint-Honoré. Until March 31. Open late Wednesdays.

Galerie CHRISTIANE COLIN
23 Quai de Bourbon (Cie St-Louis), PARIS (4e). Tel.: 633-14-05.

Lydie Chantrel
Recent works
Exhibition from March 7 to 21
Tuesday through Saturday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2:30 to 7 p.m.
Wednesday: 3 to 9 p.m.

GIMPEL FILS
BEN NICHOLSON
111 March 31st

GIMPEL & HANOVER
Clarendon, 23, Zurich.
Tel.: 01-30 7155.

JUERGEN BRODWOLF 111 March 24th.

GALERIE DU DRAGON
19 R. du Dragon. 548-24-19.

VELICKOVIC
NINE RECENT PAINTINGS

GALERIE LAMBERT YVON VEY
Drawings
14 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris (4e)

LONDON - ZURICH

Galerie Spink
Bronzes, Sculptures from
India and Southeast Asia,
Chinese ceramics and Jade
Monday closed.
Schiffstraße 12, Hochplatz,
8001 ZURICH. Tel.: 01-325422.

VIENNA-COLOGNE

GALERIE ARIADNE
Vienna 1 Colonne 5
Biedersteiner 5 Biedersteiner 2
Rainier, Hundertwasser, Brasse, Fuchs,
Schiele, Korah, Castille.
Paintings - Drawings - Graphics.

BASEL
Galerie d'Art Moderne, Rittigstrasse 22.
WALTER GUERS
Electronic objects.
March 2nd till mid of April.

PARIS

GALERIE HERVE ODERMATT
85bis Faubourg Saint-Honoré (8e) - 225.59.78

VELICKOVIC
March 14-April 15
Drawings & Prints

157 Boulevard Saint-Germain (6e) - 548.00.14

GALERIE LA POCHADE

Galerie CLAUDE BERNARD, 5 et 7 rue des Beaux-Arts

ESTÈVE
Watercolors.
From March 14.

Gal. KATIA GRANOFF, Place Beauvau

GERARD D'A. HENDERSON
From March 20 to April 12.

GALERIE ANDRE WEIL
26 Avenue Matignon (8e)
359-55-11

DONALD RYAN
March 20-April 2

ROGER WELCH
GALERIE SONNABEND
13 RUE MAZARINE - VI. 623-67-61

30 Davies St., London W.1.
Tel.: 01-493 2482.

GIMPEL & HANOVER Clarendon, 23, Zurich.
Tel.: 01-30 7155.

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Daily 10-5. Saturdays 10-1.
30 Bruton Street, W.1.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 17-18, 1973

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds													
Div. in \$				P/E	51s.	Totals. High Low Last. Chg.				Div. in \$				P/E	51s.	Totals. High Low Last. Chg.				Div. in \$				P/E	51s.	Totals. High Low Last. Chg.							
21 1/2	39	Banfield	1.60	11	47	40 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	Derrin	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Glenview	4.4	21	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
24 1/2	39 1/2	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	14	15 1/2	12 1/2	DeRuff	3.4	7	15	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	33 1/2	29	Globe	1.0	10	21	29	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
11 1/2	39	Bancorp	1.15	10	40	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2</																								

		High	Low
199 Gt	COIstds	373	675
199 Gt	Fluor	8.1	15.5

[illegible]

Final Fund

[illegible][illegible]

Tokyo Sets Panel on U.S. Trade Deficit

Panel Will Support Government Efforts

BYO, March 16 (Reuters).—The Japanese government today set up a panel to study ways of reducing the trade deficit with the United States.

The panel will also consider an increase in government efforts to reduce the trade deficit with the United States, said a government spokesman.

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U.S. Joins Agreement On Money Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

The ministers and governors confirmed that they would be prepared to implement "certain undertakings that their own placements would be gradually and prudently withdrawn."

The communiqué also said the ministers would study extending this condition to all member nations of the International Monetary Fund.

The object here is to reduce the volume of funds in the Eurocurrency pool—particularly the \$80 billion in dollars—as they often serve as the base from which currency speculation is mounted.

In this context, Mr. Burns disclosed that Federal Reserve examiners are currently inspecting the books of U.S. banks in Europe to "learn what we can about the recent flows of speculative capital, where it originated and in what amounts."

In reply to another question, he said the United States had outstanding swap lines with foreign central banks totaling \$11.5 billion. By using these swap or credit lines—the Fed will have the foreign currency with which to intervene in the New York market to support the dollar rate.

Asked to comment about the sharp rise in Treasury bill rates in New York today, due to rumors that the Fed's key lending rate (the discount rate) is about to be raised, Mr. Burns stated that

the rumors were false and that "no immediate action is being planned."

European officials are eager to see domestic U.S. interest rates rise as another means of inducing the dollars held in Europe to flow home. Mr. Shultz, after last Friday's meeting of the 14 nations, stated that U.S. rates would not be manipulated to serve the international monetary turmoil, and today Mr. Giscard d'Estaing commented that there had been no discussion or review of any nation's internal policy.

Despite the disclaimers, non-administered U.S. rates are rising, and regardless of why, the Europeans are delighted.

The communiqué also stated that "countries in a strong position will review the possibility of removing or relaxing restrictions on currency outflows, particularly long-term."

The ministers and governors also "reaffirmed their attachment to the basic principles which have governed international economic relations since the last war—the greatest possible freedom for international trade and investment and the avoidance of competitive changes of exchange rates."

They also "expressed their unanimous conviction that international monetary stability rests, in the last analysis, on the success of national efforts to contain inflation. They are resolved to pursue fully appropriate policies to this end," the communiqué stated.

For his part, Mr. Barber said that the "outstanding feature of the conference was the excellent spirit of cooperation evident from the outset. . . . It was accepted by all to work together" to insure orderly markets.

These were defined by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as the "avoidance of major oscillations" in exchange rates and avoidance "of speculative movements of capital against one or another currency."

He reiterated that the current level of exchange rates "corresponds to economic realities and can be regarded as harmonious."

While Mr. Shultz could not be drawn into more specific comments about what the United States will do, he stressed the "commitment to consult, to be willing to take steps to intervene. We take it seriously," he added, of the "commitment to work in goodwill in candor to solve problems as they may arise."

In Washington, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, hailed the new agreement as "a constructive contribution to the restoration of orderly conditions in exchange markets."

In a brief statement today he characterized the new exchange rate system as "reasonable."

However, the IMF head cautioned member nations that for the new system to work they must "concentrate their efforts to insure orderly market conditions . . . and continue to support the aim of a one-world system."

Percentage changes against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

March 16, 1973

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the latest closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 16, 1973

Today Prev. Ch.

Belg. fr. (100) 36.45 36.45 +0.50

Swiss fr. (100) 20.75 20.75 +12.38

Deutsche mark 3.36 3.36 +12.85

Danish krone 16.15 16.15 +13.50

Scandin. 24.0 24.0 +13.50

Pr. fr. (100) 4.95 4.95 +13.57

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

'Golden' North Sea Oilfield Is Dry

The first exploration of the North Sea oilfield's "golden block" for which Shell-Esso paid a record \$21.6 million has ended in failure, the consortium reports. Shell U.K. & Petroleum Production says the well drilled in block 211-21 northeast of the Orkney Islands "is not capable of producing oil."

A spokesman notes, "We had higher hopes for this drilling than we had for others in the North Sea. We don't know yet whether we shall return to 211-21 but it is possible. It will take several weeks to analyze the information obtained from drilling the well." An Esso spokesman says, "We are bitterly disappointed."

AMC Sells Acquisition Program

American Motors' long-term goal is to reduce the passenger-car portion of its volume to about 50 percent, with the other half composed of "related, but diversified," businesses, Roy Chapin, chairman, reports. He says these businesses would be developed through both acquisition and diversification. The company has been on an acquisition and diversification campaign for several years. The biggest step so far has been the 1970 takeover of Kaiser Industries' Jeep Corp. subsidiary, which added recreation, utility and military vehicles to its product line. Nonpassenger-car operations now account for one-third of the company's sales, with passenger cars accounting for the remainder.

Japan Sells More TVs in U.S.

Japan's share of the British television-set market rose in January. Figures released by the

British Radio-Equipment Manufacturers Association show that Japan's share of the monochrome market rose to 13.5 percent from 5.4 percent a year earlier, and its share of the color TV market rose to 4 percent from 3.4 percent. The trend worries domestic industry, and British industrialists held a meeting in London last weekend with the Japanese Electronics Association to discuss sales policies. The meeting ended with both sides promising to coordinate their market campaigns.

Dartmouth Drops Bid in Holland

Dartmouth Investments, of Britain, has canceled its planned cash bid for the 354,900-guilder share capital of the wood and metal products firm Hero de Groot, of the Netherlands. The move follows an increase in wages and social costs in Holland, resulting in Dartmouth's being unable to manufacture its products there at competitive prices.

Union Carbide Expects Profit Rise

Union Carbide expects to report first-quarter earnings of \$1 a share compared with 92 cents last year, and gains for the year of around 15 percent, William Pardoe, chief financial officer, reports. Last year, Union Carbide earned \$3.38 a share, a 30 percent gain over 1971 earnings. Mr. Pardoe says that the outlook for domestic chemicals and plastic sales, which are running at "the highest level ever," are particularly bright. Regarding industrial gases, he says the current shortage of capacity in certain areas will probably limit U.S. sales growth to about last year's rate of about 9 percent.

Citing Losses From Dollar Devaluation

Oil Producing Nations Eye Price Rise

VIENNA, March 16 (Reuters).

Middle East oil producers prepared today to press demands for petroleum price increases linked to the devaluation of the dollar.

Arab sources reported growing sentiment among the 11-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for a basic review of price mechanisms which provide for automatic adjustments when monetary values fluctuate beyond certain margins.

The price question was a dominant issue at a six-hour extraordinary conference called by OPEC at its Vienna headquarters primarily to discuss a threatening world energy crisis.

Conference sources said economies were inseparable from the supply situation and that oil ministers and other senior government representatives attending the meeting stressed that oil-producing countries are losing out financially because of agreements signed with Western oil companies.

The Vienna meeting will end tomorrow and is likely to be followed by a special conference of Arab oil ministers in Beirut.

The Beirut meeting, expected to take place in the next two weeks, will take final decisions on the effects of the 10 percent dollar devaluation.

Toshiba Earnings Soar by 144% But Sales Drop

TOKYO, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit soared 144 percent at Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) in the year ended Sept. 30, the company said today.

Profit was 12.45 billion yen, up from 5.1 billion yen in 1971. That was equal to 387 yen per American depositor share compared with 140 yen per share.

Consolidated sales in the year totaled 875.9 billion yen, down from 876.3 billion yen the previous year.

Toshiba noted that the 1972 profit figure includes a special credit of 4.1 billion yen, reflecting "the cumulative effect on prior years of changing the method of accruing severance indemnities net of income taxes."

Saint-Gobain Net Rises
PARIS, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Saint-Gobain Pont-à-Mousson today reported net profit of 248.9 million francs, up from 195 million francs in 1971.

The company plans a dividend of 7 francs a share, up from 6.20 francs in 1971.

Fed Pumps Over \$1 Billion Into Money Market in Week

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System pumped more than \$1 billion into the money market this week in an apparent attempt to stabilize short-term interest rates, the Fed's weekly statement showed yesterday.

As a result of such injections of funds, total Fed credit outstanding averaged \$65.6 billion in the four weeks ended Wednesday, which represented a seasonally-adjusted compound annual rate of increase of 22.1 percent over the last three months.

Despite the reserve's actions during the week, short-term interest rates shot upward—thus increasing pressure for increases in both the Fed's discount rate and the prime rate at commercial banks.

Meanwhile, the reserve reported a sharp increase in the nation's money supply, and skyrocketing growth in business loans at the banks.

Business loans at all large banks in the country averaged \$88.7 billion in the four weeks ended March 7 (after adjustment for loans transferred between the banks and their affiliates), which represented a 42.3 percent annual rate of gain in the most recent quarter, and a 60.8 percent annual rate of gain the last two months.

This huge jump in business loans in recent weeks has been one result, bankers said yesterday, of the government's campaign to hold down the prime, or minimum, interest rate on such borrowings. This rate is now 6 1/4 percent, and bankers say that it should be at least 7 percent to be in line with current money-market conditions.

A survey of top lending officers at the nation's largest banks yesterday disclosed that, almost without exception, they have shifted to a more selective, if not to a restrictive, lending policy.

Chase Manhattan Bank said, in a typical comment, that while it is not "closing the door" to new loans, it is being "more selective" than previously.

U.S. Asks EEC For Export Relief

GENEVA, March 16 (Reuters).—The United States has presented the Common Market with a list of exports totaling about \$1 billion and is claiming compensation for the effects on them caused by British, Irish and Danish entry into the community, the chief American negotiator said here today.

The negotiator, Herbert Propps, said the list, presented to the Europeans in the first round of compensation talks held here yesterday, covered those exports to which the United States considered it was the principal supplier or had a considerable supplying interest.

Mr. Propps told a press conference that his meeting yesterday with EEC chief negotiator Paul Luyten of Belgium had been satisfactory, and added: "No policy differences have surfaced between us."

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting
Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on March 27th 1973, at 11.00 o'clock a.m. at the Fund's Headoffice.

- Agenda
1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
 2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement as of December 31, 1972.
 3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
 4. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
 5. Miscellaneous.

Copies of the Annual Report and accounts will be available to holders of bearer stock, at the above address.

In order to attend this Meeting a bearer shareholder must either be able to produce his bearer certificate at the meeting or he must, at least five days before the Meeting, have deposited his shares at one of the following banks (an alternative entitling him to appoint a proxy to vote on his behalf):

CHASSE MANHATTAN BANK (Suisse)
118, rue du Rhône, Genève/Suisse
CREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURG
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

The resolutions of the Meeting will be taken, whatever the number of shareholders present or represented, by simple majority.

The Board of Directors.

Money Pact Aids Mart Though Late Rally Fails

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—The stock market kept a nervous eye on the negotiations to resolve the monetary crisis in Paris today and lost ground in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a loss of 5.77 at 953.05. New York Stock Exchange prices rallied briefly around the noon hour in response to progress reports from Paris, but then failed to hold their gains and closed at the day's lowest level.

Volume climbed at 15.13 million shares from yesterday's 14.45 million, but remained below average. Portfolio managers were clinging to the sidelines to await the reopening of the official European currency markets Monday.

Meanwhile, short-term interest rates kept climbing, prompting speculation that another increase in the prime lending rate of commercial banks would be forthcoming. Higher interest rates traditionally have meant lower stock prices.

Levitz Active

Levitz Furniture, the day's most active stock, was hit by selling after a huge block of 218,500 shares was crossed at 13 1/2, down a point from the previous trade. The stock closed at the same price, down 1 1/2 for the day on total volume of 419,800 shares.

The furniture company reported yesterday that its net income for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 had risen 29.4 percent, while earnings in the fiscal fourth quarter dropped about 10 percent beneath earlier estimates, although they remained ahead of the year-earlier level.

Wall Street has grown accustomed to large, steady earnings gains from growth companies like Levitz.

SEC Head Backs Role Played by 3d Market Firms

NEW YORK, March 16 (Reuters).—In a major policy speech today, newly-named Securities and Exchange Commission chairman G. Bradford Cook made it very clear that brokerage firms which deal in exchange-listed securities away from their markets would remain an integral part of the future central market system.

Mr. Cook's position appears diametrically opposed to that voiced by James J. Neidham, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, who recently said that these so-called third market firms should be forced by regulation to join exchanges.

Mr. Cook, speaking before the New York Financial Writers Association, said that the commission's concept of the central market system involves "open and direct competition between all the market makers in listed stocks."

He added: "We see no reason to require membership on an exchange as a condition for participating in the central market system."

However, Mr. Cook emphasized that the market makers should be expected to adhere to "comparable standards of accountability and responsibility."

Dean Witter reported a sharp decline in fiscal second-quarter net income after the close of trading. The stock finished down 5/8 at 12 7/8. Bachs, another brokerage issue, rose 1/4 to 7 5/8. The concern reported yesterday that its earnings in the Jan. 31 fiscal year had fallen sharply.

U.S. Industries was the session's second most-active stock, dipping 5/8 to 14 7/8. Most of its 296,000-share volume came in a bundle of 231,900 shares at 14 1/2. Brunswick, off 1 3/8 at 23 5/8, owed its presence on the active list to a block of 237,900 shares traded at 23 1/2.

General Battery, up 1 at 31 1/8, continued to respond to the pending tender offer by Northwest Industries for all the General Battery shares outstanding at \$34 each. Northwest also was active, closing unchanged at 27.

U.S. Output Rises 0.8%

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Reuters).—The industrial production index rose by 0.8 percent in February to 120.8 percent (1967 equals 100) following a 0.6 percent gain in January, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The January increase was revised upward from the previously reported 0.5 percent gain. The index for finished products in February was up 1 percent from January and the business equipment index rose 1.1 percent. The index for consumer goods gained 0.7 percent.

The index for manufacturing rose 0.8 percent, led by a 1 percent gain in durable goods. The index for nondurable goods rose 0.6 percent.

Auto assemblies rose 4 percent and were at an annual rate of 10.1 million units. March production schedules indicate little change from the February level, the Federal Reserve said.

Gains in production of business equipment were widespread and output of defense equipment also advanced, while production of industrial materials rose only marginally.

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—1973—	Stocks and	\$ls.	Net	—1973—	Stocks and	\$ls.	Net	—1973—	Stocks and	\$ls.	Net
High	Low	Div.	in \$	High	Low	Div.	in \$	High	Low	Div.	in \$

in .010	10	100	100%	14	14
PJW 1	8	6	17	100	100
YD .37	9	60	94	93	94

[illegible]

976	50		1445	28%	20%	17%
976	50		1445	28%	20%	17%
in 1.04	12	53	41%	20%	20%	20%
pt4.50		5	77%	77%	77%	77%
pt4.40		3	74%	74%	74%	74%
E .78	9	39	14%	15%	15%	15%
Cent	12	7	6%	6%	6%	6%
P .30		6	20%	20%	20%	20%

U - V

inc	25	602	20%	10%	20	-
O .40		9	20%	30	20%	+
O I .1	10	9	20%	30	20%	+
n 1.32	9	15	18	17%	18	
d .78	9	5	16%	16%	16%	
1.669	7	7	54	53	53	
to 1.06	16	53	42%	41%	42	+
bide 2	12	265	44%	44%	44%	
r 1.26	9	5	35%	35%	35%	
orp	14	46	76	77	77	
1.74	14	46	76	77	77	
1.74	14	46	76	77	77	

off, 40		2700	85	65	—
ph, 50		1770	6170	6040	6050
delity	8	49	1342	1274	1290
1.20	10	163	3880	3750	3760
1.60	6	65	—	—	—
Co 2	2	117	59	574	575
pf, 47	12	8	1175	1150	1150
um, 50	12	41	2424	2324	2400
at 70	8	269	13	123	124
1 pf 8	10	170	105	104	104
1.20	8	58	274	274	274
fr 1.83	8	159	274	34	34
grands	10	63	84	84	84
pf, 20	3	749	144	144	144
70e	9	80	91	9	9
1.20	9	17	1174	1150	1150
1.3	13	163	274	274	274
2.2	8	6	314	314	314
2.4	6	6	84	8	8
10	23	9	2424	2424	2424
1.23	15	5	2624	2624	2624
1.30	7	49	2624	2624	2624
1.30	7	49	2624	2624	2624
Min	32	78	20	20	20
32	32	78	20	20	20

15	9	18	18%	19	+
2.40	10	242	40%	24	30.4
6.076	11	16	30%	29%	
1.40	11	40	20%	20%	
1.50	8	36	24%	23%	24
1.50	9	36	24%	24%	24
1.50	12	7	20%	13%	12%
.45	6	2960	15%	14%	14%
3.20	22	37	26%	25%	26
1.90	9	8	18	17%	18
1.60	10	108	31%	31%	31
1.64	12	30	16%	16	
1	12	18	19%	19	19
wt	17	6	5%	5%	
371.50	3	254	24%	25%	
Co	14	16	9%	9%	9%
1.64	6	374	31%	31%	31
d	13	77	18	17%	17
1.50	40	10	19%	19%	19
1.50	40	40	12%	12%	12
1.50	40	124	12%	12%	12
.54	18	362	69%	68%	69
.54	13	39	29%	19%	29

2.10		3	20	181%	18%	30%	
1.20	31	9	57	87	36%	87%	
1.6	2	0	30	36%	36%	27%	
1	7	72	27%	27	27%	27%	
1.22	1	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
Assoc	26	100	14%	14%	14%	14%	
1.44	10	185	14%	14	14%	14%	
1.60	9	5	29%	29%	29%	29%	
1.33	7	7	1%	1%	1%	1%	
p.59	16	52	30	30%	30%	30%	
Inf	25	21	13%	13%	13%	13%	
.30	16	18	14%	14%	14%	14%	
1.12	10	416	20%	20	20%	20%	
97.29	7	230	90	95%	90	90%	
1.7	7	35	13%	13	13%	13%	
1.06	9	12	9%	9%	9%	9%	
.48	46	28	27	27%	27	27%	
	6	11	11	11%	11	11%	

22	19	9	45%	42%	69%
22.20	3	11	91%	91	91
2.43e	10	117	28%	26%	18
1	9	45	18%	18	18
1.30e	13	3	50%	50	50
14	17	10	14%	14%	14%
5	20	12%	14%	14%	14%
Str	29	27%	27%	27%	27%
Labo	29	78	20%	20	20
oods	7	12	9%	9%	9%
7	3	17%	17%	17%	17%
2	14	27%	27%	27%	27%
52	12	14	27%	27%	27%
(f1.2)	8	55%	65%	55%	55%
1.30e	54	122	112%	110%	110%
1	22	108%	32	32	32
1.80	72	12	24%	34	34
1.2	7	17%	17%	17%	17%
1.44	10	24%	7	30%	30%
Jhns	24	7	30%	30%	30%
nit	4	1	9%	9%	9%
20	8	3	10	9%	9%

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
4	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
5	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
6	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
7	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
8	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
9	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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00	6	13	1276	1297
01	14	8	1276	1297
02	13	1276	1297	
03	52	440	1875	1854
04	8	45	234	278
05	25	26	1048	1075
06	14	136	294	287
07	8	53	326	229
08	17	149	474	1817
09	17	27	1596	25
10	17	37	1694	35

Trading	—1973—		Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sts.		High Low		Net Last. Ch'ge	—1973— High. L
	High.	Low.			100s.	High	Low			
41 1/2	9 1/2	MPC Video	14	17 1/2	37	53 1/2	— 1 1/2	61		

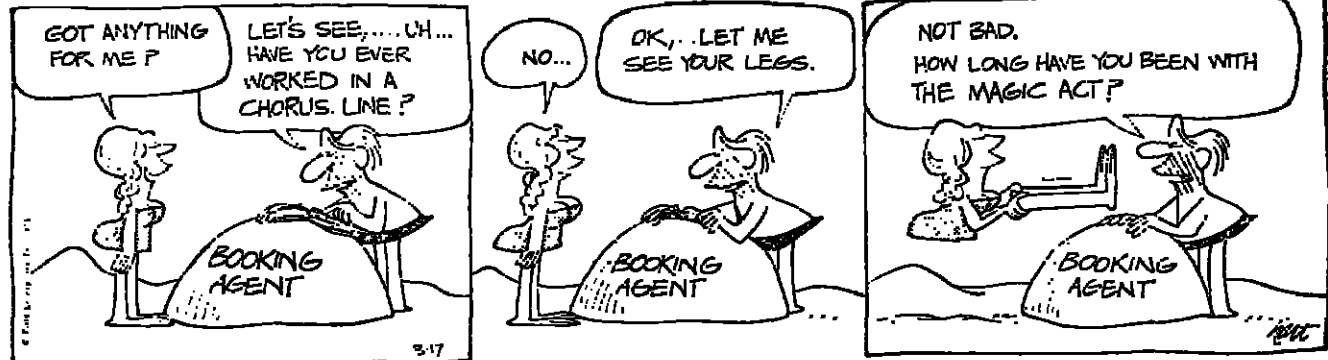
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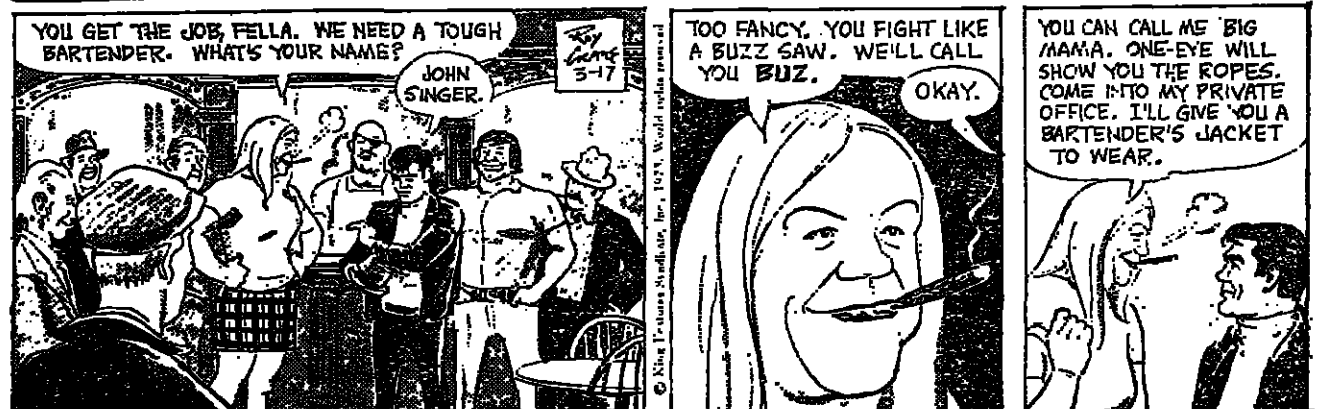
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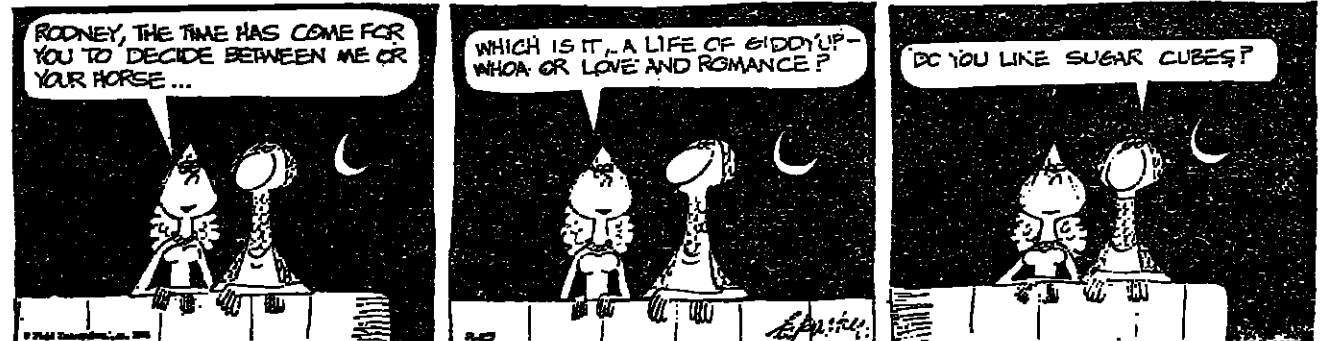
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIAZARD of ID



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



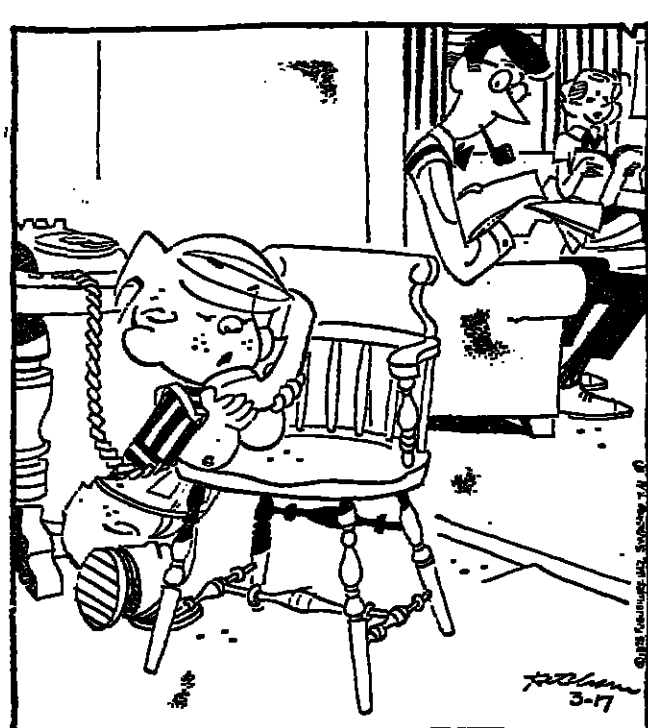
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SENH
LOVE
NAKTE
REROT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: MAREM MERGE BRIDLE OPPOSE
Answer: It's not difficult to do things with it—EASE

BOOKS

DEFEAT OF AN IDEAL A Study of the Self-Destruction of the United Nations

By Shirley Hazard. Atlantic Little, Brown, 286 pp. \$8.50.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S a lot like witnessing a lovers' quarrel—reading the novelist Shirley Hazard's "Defeat of an Ideal: A Study of the Self-Destruction of the United Nations." Or more precisely, it's like being at the dullest of cocktail parties—a United Nations reception, perhaps—with clichés dripping all around you... when suddenly a voice rises above the others... a finely tuned, well-modulated voice, speaking with rising passion. And you stop what you're saying to listen in utter fascination... and turn to see this dark handsome woman advancing on this fat, carbuncled blubber of a man, cursing him, beruiling him with scorching wit, flaying him bloody with lashes of rhetoric, backing him into a corner of the room and laying it on without mercy, until all conversation in the room has stopped, and all the guests are staring horrified at this woman cursing and this fat old man, weeping now. And you wonder why this is happening. Until you realize she loves him.

That's what it's like to read Shirley Hazard's "Defeat of an Ideal." There we are at the everlasting diplomatic reception, bored to death with the United Nations and its nearly 30 years of increasing ineffectuality. And suddenly Miss Hazard summons, in an angry voice, words that "Most members of the present United Nations staff... will learn... here for the first time": namely, that "In June, 1949, the administrative chief of the UN, Mr. Byron Price, secretly approached the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, with Trygve Lie's blessing, inquiring as Lie tells us in his memoirs—'whether it would be possible for the FBI to give us any derogatory information on American applicants for secretarial positions.' And that 'In September and October of that year, the United Nations Secretary-General contracted a secret agreement with the United States Department of State, whereby United States citizens who were candidates for, or incumbents in, secretarial positions were screened, without their knowledge, by official American security agents as a check on their opinions, political sentiments, and private lives.'

We mumble in consternation as the woman continues her assault. This "secret agreement, a landmark in UN affairs and the ascertainable point at which the international secretariat delivered itself conclusively, in its earliest years, into the hands of national interest, had been made and implemented in direct violation of the United Nations charter, which binds the secretary-general and the secretariat, under oath, to a scrupulous independence from national pressures."

And what followed from this agreement, Miss Hazard continues—namely the capitulation of the secretary-general to the hysteria of McCarthyism in the early 1950s—pretty well set the stage for the organization's subsequent history. The spirit of internationalism necessary to the United Nations to work was compromised. The secretariat staff was dispirited. And nothing was ever done to revive either. What is she saying? We each other, as Miss Hazard advances on her victim. Trygve Lie was a weak man. D. Hammarskjöld, while great a complex and here in her reverent but not dispassionate portrait of the only true leader of the United Nations ever had, is at the top of her analysis, did nothing to restore morale of the rank and file, indeed his very greatness, a facet of which reflected as a peripatetic toward "the little," only served to exacerbate the morale problem. His default a vacuum his successor filled: when U Thant's turn came to retire, "it was—as was noted of Mr. Asquith's fall to power—as if a pin had dropped from the ceiling. His accession will, in all likelihood, bring change—unless he should find the system he has chosen head."

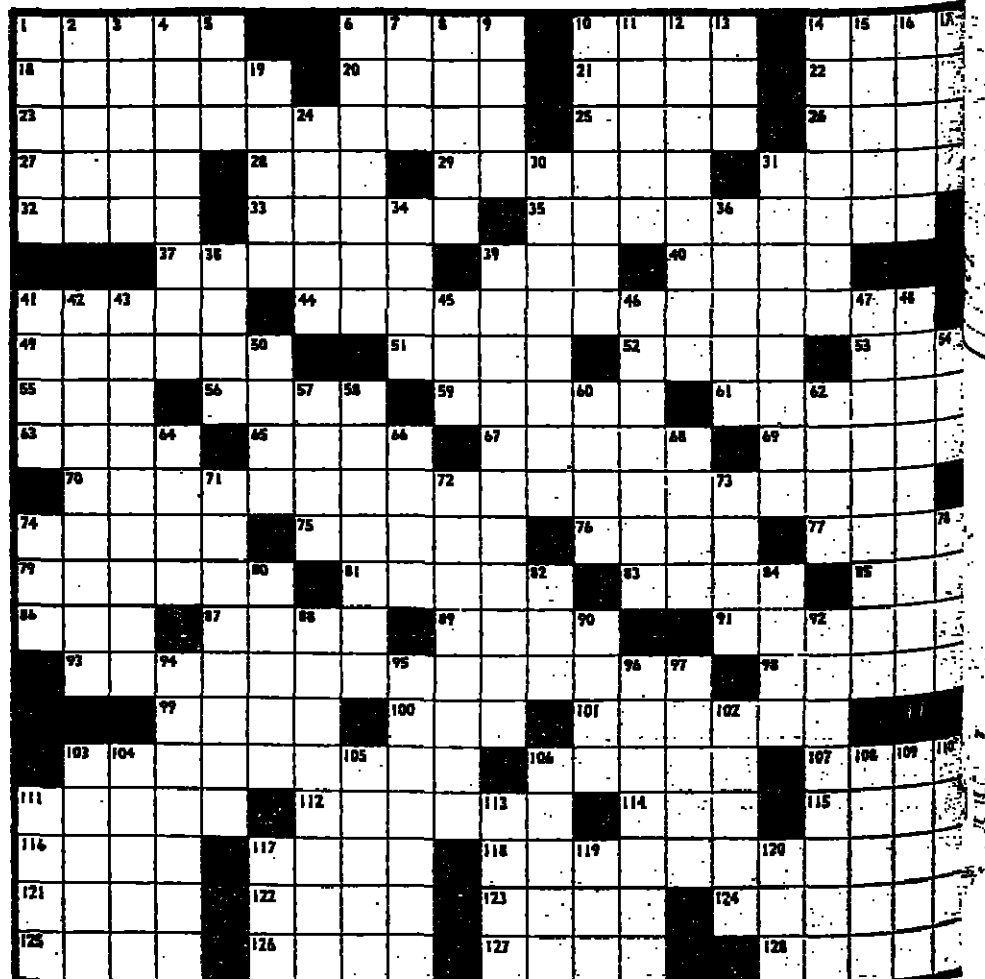
Why pick on the poor creature we wonder as Miss Hazard to her victim into the corner. United Nations has sinned, cries—sinned in its dependence on American support; sinned its preoccupation with "development" for undeveloped countries; sinned in its failure to promote youth, in its discrimination against women, in its discouragement of initiative, and its encouragement of paper-shuffling. Only hope now is to refit the fire until nothing is left but original ideals. And start over. We shake our heads. We wonder what purpose all this serves, even suspect Miss Hazard harboring secret bitterness, not from her stint at United Nations Headquarters from 1962 to 1963. And then, with her victim, mused and cowering, she turns to remind us of three that reflecting on our present the pointment in the United Nations she points out. "Maturity will be said to be an understanding of the conditions in which it can be sustained and fulfilled. On our present despair, she says Bertrand Russell's remark, those who despair it is very quickly the energy that is lying. On our present mood cynicism, she comments, "He and justice are kept alive mysterious as well as obvious ways, and the fact that one sees no immediate result of sacrifice for principle may one of the best reasons making it."

And we realize we have needed a tumultuous lover's reel. And that Miss Hazard is finally about the most thing encouraging and awe-inspiring to be said about the United Nations in a dozen years.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

APPLICATION—By Jean J. Davison



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1 Dispersed
2 Links place
3 Top
4 Space group
5 Like a \$2 bill
6 Hair style
7 Carol
8 Author Hunter
9 Cuban game
10 Waltz feature
11 Trick
12 Analogy words
13 Dimly clump
14 Certain solvents
15 Actor Will
16 Ahead
17 McKenzie
18 Biddy
19 Walter, in Seneca
20 German region
21 Nile south of Egypt
22 World service agency
23 "Venti La Giubba," e.g.
24 Commuter
25 New Deal org.
26 Bldg. dept.
27 Main
28 Profit for doc or pedlar
29 Fan
30 Anna's destination
31 Pith
32 Nkima, in Madrid
33 Spanish others
34 Basis for one's thing

DOWN
1 Parsley unit
2 Pronoun
3 Way
4 Staff
5 Word for a hair
6 Light-intensity unit
7 Vehicle for green men
8 Fish outwits
9 Worth, for one

ACROSS
10 Coconut meat
11 Forest of W.W.II massacre
12 Travelled offering
13 Jewish month
14 Goals
15 Saint at al.
16 Town in Africa
17 Conch
18 Women's org.
19 Jacob's son
20 Asperg
21 Bearer-shelf item
22 Items in "These Foolish Things"
23 Poet Herman
24 Diving bird
25 One, in Seneca
26 Texas player
27 Jockey
28 Astir
29 Like some music
30 Martin
31 Italian hatred
32 Liquid sound
33 Actor Richard
34 Decamp
35 Hebrew letter
36 Lark
37 O'Flaherty
38 Rest, in Sanskrit
39 Greek god
40 Exploit
41 Being; Lat.
42 —diaz

DOWN
10 TV accessory
11 Place for service
12 Eating place
13 Leather
14 "Honey"
15 City near Madrid
16 Caesar or foused
17 Over
18 Snowman of Tibet
19 Can symbol
20 Priestly

DOWN
31 Basketer for the
32 Western night
33 Steth
34 Kind of worm
35 Neoplatin-red
36 Chess piece
37 Moslem
38 Poetess of 19c
39 Mrs. in Spain
40 Botanist who gave name to a flower
41 Old Milt. part

DOWN
42 Handsome coat
43 High tribunal
44 Dusk or Dawn
45 —saga—
46 Smeared here
47 City near Ulica
48 Glitch
49 Mrs. in Spain
50 Great Barrier Island
51 Old Milt. part

DOWN
52 Wine croup
53 Golf teat
54 Shaved age, as paper
55 Dees farm work
56 Organic compound
57 Drastic
58 Harrow, grove
59 Sea appeal
60 More applied

DOWN
61 Thud
62 Caudle
63 Turkish soap
64 Caudle
65 Long paper
66 Wading
67 Caudle
68 Salt
69 Lure
70 Salt
71 Sea

[illegible]